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Boston

Recorder.

vol. XX--No. 15--- Whole No. 1003.

Temperance. SOUTH SEA ISLANDS. you the Seventh Report of the Amer. Temp. Soc.

ce Advocate" for January.)

soting letters received from the Lonsmary, and British and Foreign Temorieites, relative to the devastations
he importation of distilled spirits into
s of the South Sea, the American
ce Society state that, at their first
fler the receipt of the above-meners, the Committee passed the follations, viz.

lations, viz.
the communications from the secreLoudon Missionary Society, and
cretaries of the British and Foreign
Society, be published for the inall consideration of the American

we deeply sympathize with our he South Sea islands, and in Great ev of the distresses which, through destroying, in vast numbers, the

uls of men.
it be, and hereby is, respectfully sugthose persons who are engaged in
g ardent spirit to the South Sen isany way connected with the traffic used as a drink, by the unevange-dially civilized nations and tribes of the rite injury which they are doing flow men, in ministering to their tiplying their diseases, shortening and endangering their souls, is not in the benefits which, from the pros-his traffic, can result to themselves; or the principles of morality, the humanity, and even of self-respect, o induce them, in view of its evils, abstain from it.

be, and hereby is, respectfully sugif no, and never by gospel, all officers were of American churches, whether of the poisonous nature and deflects of ardent spirit, it is not their

become universal.

That it be, and hereby is, respectfully sugdent to the consideration of the churches in Lord Jesus Christ, whether the princihe Christian religion, and the precepts aviour, do not forbid the continuance tice or the promotion of a business so ly immoral, and so awfully destructive, sily immoral, and so awtury destruction of furnishing ardent spirit as a drink in fellow men; and whether in their asda seell as in their individual capacity, re not bound to make strenuous and pergefforts to promote its speedy and uni-

That it be, and hereby is, respectfully sugd to all Christian legislators, whether an orality so strongly marked, and so highly jous to the social, civil, and religious into of men, in all ages and all countries, e traffic in ardent spirit, ought ever to be sed, or as continuance in any way to rethe sauction of Christian legislation.

the sanction of Christian Tegrislation.
That editors of papers and periodicals, ally to the cause of temperance, throughthe United States, be, and hereby are, redistilly requested to insert the above resoluis, and the letters referred to, in their pub-

Ex. Com. HEMAN LINCOLN, Am. Temp. Soc. uteral Association of Massachusetts, at ting in Boston, May 28th, 1834, passed

wing resolutions, viz.

at we hear with deep regret that some
contrymen are engaged in exporting
part to the South Sea islands, and in be used as a drink; thereby increaseases, demoralizing the character. g the lives, and endangering the souls, habitants of that part of the world. at we deeply sympathise with our breth-ese islands, and in Great Britain, in distresses which these events have

the distresses which these events have apon them, and especially in view of rance which they have occasioned to ress of the gospel, and to the promo-valization and Christianity.

At as ardent spirit is a poison, the of which is highly injurious to the all minds of men; as it tends to present intellectual elevation, their social ment, and their eternal salvation; the d, to be used as a drink, and especial-parting or furnishing of it to the uname partially civilized mations and

partially civilized nations and men, is, in our view, a gross violation excaled will of God,—an immorality ght to be reprobated and abandoned

the world.

we will cheerfully co-operate with
of humanity, by the diffusion of inthe exertion of kind moral influence,
withle ways, to cause a practice so
immoral, so disgraceful to our counstructive to our fellow-men, univertee.

be, and bereby is, respectfully and violation of the laws of Christ nes not tend to prevent the suc-spel, and especially among the whether suitable and effectual spel, and especially among the whether suitable and effectual it not to be taken to remove an e to God, and so hurtful to men, an church.

be, and hereby is, respectfully and greated to the consideration of all whether the perpetuating of this whether the perpetuating of this censing men to pursue it, is not a the great principles of morality, as political economy; and whether, if nace of legislation on this subject is the public good, it ought not to be and of defending the community from the traffic, and not on the ground of

WARREN FAY, Moderator.

BLAGDEN, Secretary.
resolutions have been passed by the
Massachusetts and stronations have been passed by the structulous of the Mansachusetts and at and by the General Conference of odics embracing more than 300 ministrates, and more than 600 churches. Grence to the same subject, the Gendly of the Presbyterian church in the des, at their meeting in Philadelphia, 334, passed the following resolutions,

at we deeply sympathize with our in the South Sea islands, and in Great a riew of the distress which, through key of some of our countrymen, has well to the state of the search of the

As to 18 admitted from the world to the church at West Stockbridge village, formed at the close of 1833, (Dec. 25) they were additional to the 208, and were so acknowledged in the essay, making the entire admissions to the Congregationalists in Berkshire that year, 226. These were not carried out to the column of admissions for the year, in the minutes of the General Association of Massachusetts, because the church did not exist when the year began. Only a minority of these 18, however, as 1 am well assured by the best evidence, obtained their Only a minority of these 18, however, as 1 am well assured by the best evidence, obtained their hopes at Mr. Fonds's meeting. No converts from the seven meetings were admitted to the churches in Stockhridge, Lee and North Adams, it is well known, in 1933; and as for Lanesborough and Williamstown, the meetings at those places were not held until January and February of the succeeding year. Of 70 admitted to the Congregational church in Pittsfield in 1838, only a few were hopefully converted at the protracted meeting held in the Baptist church in that town, much less than the 15 of whom Mr. Gates speaks, as the writer Baptist church in that town, much less than the 15 of whom Mr. Gates speaks, as the writer was informed soon after their admission. What was said in the essay therefore is precisely true, that very few of the 208 obtained their hopes at the seven meetings. It was carefully ascertained before the declaration was made. But very few of the 226 above mentioned, obtained their hopes at those meetings. Probably the truth would not be violated should it be said not more than 10 or 12.

enty the statistics of each church rms them into a table, which is presented to forms them into a table, which is presented to the Association at their session commencing on the second Tuesday of June, for their inspec-tion and approbation, whence it is sent to the General Association of the State, meeting two weeks after, who print it along with their min-utes in connection with similar tables in a gen-eral schedule. In making out a report on the state of religion to be forwarded with the table, our Association is in the habit of positions, along our Association is in the habit of noticing, along with the interesting topics of the preceeding year, any occurrences of like kind subsequent to the first of January. At the last June session, this course was adopted. It was found that somewhat more had been received to the churches in the preceding part of 1834, than in the whole of 1835. The places where the greatest numbers had been received in both years were named, down as low as 11. These

greatest numbers had been received in both years were named, down as low as 11. These were read in the report presented to the General Association, (which met at Lee in this county,) and though, being so minute, they do not appear in the report of that body on the state of religion, yet they were taken down by the editor of the Evangelist, who was present, and published in his paper, July 5, 1834. The statement in that paper will illustrate and confirm what has now been said. It is as follows:

"Berkshire Association, Churches 27; Pastors 21; unsettled ministers 9; additions last year, by profession 210," &c.

"The accessions to some of the churches the last year were very considerable, though taken in the aggregate, they scarcely exceed the amount of deaths and dismissions. The largest accessions were to the churches of Dalton, 85, Pittsfield, 40, North Adams, 29, and Sandisfield 15. Since the first of January, it is ascertained that somewhat over 200 have been admitted to the churches from the world,—a few more than were admitted during the whole of 1835, viz; West Stockbridge centre, 67, West Stockbridge willage, 17, North Stockbridge " [Curtisville]" 30, Williamstown, 30, North Adams, about 20, Lee 17, Laneshorough 11, and smaller numbers to some others.

"Most of the churches are now in quietness,"

was said in the supplement was said in connection with the mention of numbers who had joined one church and another, and meant of course, not certificating to the Methodists or joining their classes on prohation, but becoming strictly members of their church, in other words, entering into full connection with them. It was not pretended the statistics of that denomination had been examined. The several meetings were held among the Baptists and Congregationalists, and it was not supposed that the members generally of other denominations took any great interest in them. But have 37 joined the Methodist church in West Stockbridge, most of whom obtained their hopes at Mr. Foote's meeting? It is proper the Methodists themselves should answer this inquiry. Information has been sought from them, and though they wish not to be drawn into controversy with any, they give it as a fact, that only about 16 have entered into full connection with them since Mr. Foote's meeting, about half of whom are thought to date their conversion at that meeting.

The remarks under this head might soon be The remarks under this head might soon be closed, were it not believed that a wrong impression has been made upon the public mind respecting the influence of Mr. Foote's meeting in West Stockbridge, from what is said by Br. Gaylord, in connection with points now reviewed. That the subject may be better understood, it is necessary to observe that the local centre of that town is occupied by a mountain, so that it has been impracticable to fix upon a convenient common place of worship for the tain, so that it has been impracticable to fix upon a convenient common place of worship for the whole population. What is called West Stock-bridge Centre is west of this mountain, while West Stockbridge Village is in the northeast corner of the town, four miles distant on the road usually travelled by carriages and waggons. The difficulty of getting from the Village and the surrounding neighborhood several years since to set up a stated meeting among themselves, and to provide a place for public worship. The formation of a church there, accomplished in the close of 1833, had been for some time contemplated. A few days

APRIL 10, 1835.

THE STAY POTEACTE MEXICOL STATES IN THE COLUMN TO A CONTRIBUTION OF THE COLUMN TO A C

to their wishes, and he was invited. (How differently from the manner in which he was invited to Stockbridge, if invited he was; and Mr. Social for the year being 80; and that five were admitted to the village, making the total there 18.

It should be observed further, that it would not have been easy to have collected any definite information after the June session of the Association; nor was it deemed important, because it was believed then, (and is believed now,) that the mass of those savingly affected by the seven meetings were then in the bosom of the co-operation of his bretheren. A protractof the church, though individuals might be received afterwards. The appointment to prepare the essay was made in August, and was expected to have been read the first week in October, the Ministers' meeting, which is a monthly meeting, having been put over until that time, and which afterwards by providential circumstances was postponed one month further, and so passed by the fall session of the Association, which being in a remote part of the country was not as fully attended as that in June. But information enough was possessed when the essay was read, to authorize the general declaration that few were received between July 1, and November, which now appears to have been the truth.

As to the question whether 87 joined the Methodist church in West Stockbridge, most of whom obtained their hopes at the meeting at West Centre, it can be settled in a moment. What was said on this point in the supplement has been already mentioned. Br. Gaylord affirms that 37 joined the Methodists. What was said in the supplement was said in the supple by the seven meetings were then in the bosom the co-operation of his bretheren. A protract-of the church, though individuals might be renoticed, in conversation he is somewhat moderate as to what was done during the continuance of the meeting. But at the close of that meeting, if the evidence adduced be valid, there meeting, if the evidence adduced be valid, there was a proclamation of 200 converts; and Mr. Gates believes, if his language is to be taken according to its obvious import, that about 200 converts were actually made during its progress. Contemplated in any point of light, there were hasty and extravagant proclamations at West Stockhridge, though less extravagant than they were at other places where the meetings were held; and it is to be repeated here, the attempt in the essay and supplement was, to expose and correct hasty and extravagant accounts of the results of protracted meetings. In doing this, it was not necessary to specify in

PRAYER FOR SLAVES.

In doing this, it was not necessary to specify in

Circular of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Christian Brethren, Two millions and near-

ly three hundred thousand human beings, one-sixth of our entire population, are held in bon-dage in the United States.

Slavery, viewed in every aspect and under all circumstances, is inconsistent with justice, hu-manity and religion.

The evils of Slavery, to the slave and to the

master; to the communities where it exists, and to the whole nation; to the morals of the slave states, and the piety of the churches, are

slare states, and the piety of the churches, are numerous and appalling.

The fruit of the system is, a traffic, both foreign and domestic, in the 'persons of men.'

The consequence of the system will inevitably be, if persisted in, national retribution.

The friends of emancipation contemplate these facts with the deepest grief and alarm. It is certain, that the day will come when the last chain shall fail from the hands of the slave; but how there it is to be deferred, and whether

slavery is in no degree chargeable to the people of the North. Have they remembered the slave as bound with him? And are they not still more directly implicated in the sin? The Congress of the United States have the power to give liberty to twenty-six thousand human beings, in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, within the limits of their jurisdic

tion. Is it possible in the face of these facts, to deny that slavery is a national sin, requiring deny that slavery is a national sin, requiring national repentance?
God evidently has a controversy with the churches. They are trembling with apprehension respecting the prospects of their beloved country; and the voice of his providences is heard, calling upon them to implore his mercy, and to cry, Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thine herilage to reproach. But this is not all. Recent events have darkened the prospects of the church in regard to her missionary labors. We were expecting Ethiopia to stretch forth her hands unto God, and the isles to wait inbors. We were expecting Ethiopia to stretch forth her hands unto God, and the isles to wait for his law: we looked for the multitude of the camels, the dromedaries of Midian and Ephah for the gold and the incense; for the flocks of Kedar and the rams of Nebaioth: we looked for the abundance of the sea, and the forces of the Gentiles, and the sons of strangers to build the walls of Zion, and to call her the city of the Lord, the Zion of the Holy One of Israel; but almost every breeze brings to our ears unwelcome and afflictive tidings. Let us study God's providences, and search out the sius of the church, that have provoked him to anger. I have somewhat against thee, is their language. Your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you, that he will not hear; for your hands are defiled with blood, and your fingers with iniquity; none calleth for justice, nor pleadeth for truth. Is it not a fact worthy of some notice, that the earnings of slave labor are cast into Christ's treasury? And that the missionaries of the Cross are, in part, sustained by the wages of unrighteous exaction. It is certainly a proper subject of inquiry, whether a God who requires justice of his people, will convert the world to a slaveholding Christianity, or by means of concome and afflictive tidings. justice of his people, will convert the world to a slaveholding Christianity, or by means of con-tributions extorted from the houes and muscles

of human beings. We commend the subject to your attention, We commend the subject to your attention, brethren; believing, that in the mensare proposed, we have the approbation of the Great Head of the Church, and the express sanction of the Word of Inspiration; and that by hearty repentance and fervent prayer, on the part of the churches, the object so near to our hearts will be speedily and happily accomplished; the slave delivered, and the nation saved from impending calamity. The basis of our hope is the promise of Almighty God: 'ls NOT THIS THE PART HAYE GROSEN; TO LOOSE THE BANDS PAST THAT | HAVE CHOSEN; TO LOGSE THE BANDS PAST THAT I HAVE CHOSEN; TO LOOSE THE BANDS OF WICKEDNESS, TO UNDO THE HEAVY BURDENS, AND TO LET THE GAPRESSED GO FREE, AND THAT YE BREAK EVERY TOKE? THEN SHALL THY LIGHT BREAK FORTH AS THE MOENING, AND THISE HEALTH SHALL SPRING FORTH SPEEDLY; AND THE STATE SPRING THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE LORD SHALL BE THY RERE-WARD. THEN SHALL THOU CALL AND THE LORD SHALL ANSWER; THOU SHALT CRY, AND HE SHALL SAY, HERE I AM."

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Mas-sachusetts Anti-Slavery Society:

WILLIAM TWINING, | Committee. Banon Stow, Boston, April 4, 1835.

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

PREMIUM TRACTS.

PREMIUM TRACTS.

I do not know that I shall ever write for a premium. But I do not remember ever having-seen or heard of a believer in the impropriety of offering, or of writing with some view to-receiving, premiums for approved tracts, till I rend: "La Fan." I confess my surprise athis views. I here state my own opinion, not for "fame," nor for any other "premium," except the opportunity of protesting against the positions and inferences of La Fan, as calculated to-excite prejudice needlessly against Premium. Tract writers.

What is a premium offered, but a promise of payment for labor rightly done; and received, but payment, so far as money can avail, for labor so done? And why should not the labor of tract writing be paid for in this way, as no

lator so done? And why should not the labor of tract writing be paid for in this way, as no better way has been discovered for eliciting the best tract? I do not see that excitements to seek honor of good men, are any more "formally" or directly placed before the writers of tracts, than before any other fiborers in the vineyard of our Lord. If one has a talent, industry and time for good writing, there is danger of his being elated by the approbation of the Christian public, should he be faishful in employing them. But shall he hold back on that account? Shall the preacher hide his talents, and neglect his opportunities of preaching Christ, because he has been uncommonly successful? Shall Gutzlaff be any the less faithful, because his "praise is in all the churches?"

cessful? Shall Gutzlaff be any the less faithful, because his "praise is in all the churches?"

I take it as an obvious truth, that in this country there are many evangelical men able to produce tracts which will be read, but whose circumstances will not allow them to engage in that extra labor, without at least some prospect of remuneration. Take a very common case; that of a clergyman, whose people are poor and few, and whose stipend is small. He cannot well sustain his family without resert to his pen, or some other labor. On the supposition that he judges it duty to remain with his people, and has time for this extra labor, he must turn that to as good account as possible. people, and has time for this extra labor, he must turn that to as good account as possible. He might teach school, or cultivate a small farm. But he thinks he is so interested in a certain subject, that he can succeed in doing much more good in the cause of Christ, by writing upon it, and at the same time gain as much or more compensation of a pecuniary kind, as he would from his farm or school. He attempts it, and succeeds. And but for the premium offered by some benevolent individual, whom God will reward, that very useful tract would not have been called into existence.

God will reward, that very useful tract would not have been called into existence.

La Fan intimates that love of fame is a wrong motive of action. I grant it. It mars the actions of many a man. But in the case above, does that motive necessarily intrude itself into the mind, more officiously that when that same man is, in the course of his duty, essaying to do any deed which shall live till after ages? If a good man values fame at its real worth, he will not step aside from his duty, nor wickedly sacrifice a particle of good conscience to court it; neither will he avoid doing good to the utmost, lest he should be well reported of. He will do his duty, let evil report or good report will do his duty, let evil report or good report

will do his duty, let evil report or good report come.

If writing a useful religious essay is performing a good deed, let the performer have the praise of it. To encourage him not to grow weary in well doing, is our duty. And how is it, that the successful writer of a tract is more exposed to be injured by the approbation of good men, than another man who has done an act as praiseworthy, and as rare?

Most of La Fan's objections on the score of fame would be obviated by refraining to publish the names of successful writers. But there are reasons against this source; one of which is, the advantage, of times, of a well tried name in giving circulation to important truths.

is, the advantage, of titines, of a well tried name in giving circulation to important truths.

La Fan has "known" he says, "a man exhibit a proud and haughty spirit, evidently the effect of success in writing a premium tract." How was this evident? Was it so intuitively? Is it certain La Fan was not mistaken in saying the writer was proud in consequence of success? If proud at all, might it not have been occasioned by something else than writing a lucid and coavincing essay on religion, which was silently doing good?

Nil. Suspecto.

For the Boston Recorder.

POPERY AS IT HAS BEEN, AND IS, AND WOULD BE.—NO. IF.

Ignorance is fostered by Popery. "Ignorance the mother of devotion" is the maxim upon which the church of Rome has acted, tehenever circumstances would allow.

Ignorance is her native air, her vital breath, The darkness of the middle ages was her appropriate, her chosen element, in which she attained her fullest growth and strength. At the present day, her influence in the different countries of Christendom, is directly proportioned to the ignorance and degradation of the people, and may be accurately measured by it. A traveller among the petty cantons and states of Switzerland and Germany, is never at a loss to distinguish those which are protestant, by the superior intelligence of the people, and the comparative neatness of their farms, houses and, withgress.

comparative neatness of their farms, houses and villages.

In Austria, only a small proportion of the peasantry can read or write. In Spain and Portugal, where one out of every 15 or 20, is a popish priest, the ignorance of the people is still more deplorable. In Ireland, for a population of 7,000,000, there were in 1925, only 1702: schools, and of these, 1300 were established by a protestant institution, (the Hibernian Society of London) in opposition to the wishes and active efforts of the priests.

In Sardinia, not one in 20 can read, write or cypher.

typher. In Naples there are no schools for the lower

In Naples there are no schools for the lower-classes.

In Malta, out of 4000 people in a particular-burgh, not more than 20, were found, able to, read. Evem in France, the most intelligent Catholic country in Europe, more than hulf the population cannot read. Of the French Cana-dians, not one in 20 can read-and write, and out of \$1,000-signers of a petition, 78,000 sub-scribed their marks, because they, were unable to write their names.

Write their names. In Mexico, scribes are found, whose profes-

sionn's business is to read and write letters, for those, who cannot perform that services for themselves. South America is all shrouled in the same darkness of midnight.

As the foot of this catalogue of Catholic countries must be placed the Papal States, whose people, under the supervision and exclusive jurisdiction of his holiness, are among (?) the most ignorant and delansed in all Offristendom.

risdiction of his holiness, are among (2) the most ignorant and dahased in all Ghristendom.

As contrast heightens the effect of light and shade in a picture, let Catholic Ireland hoviewed in contrast with Protestant Scotland, just neroes the channel, in a similar climate, and situation, under the same government and laws—let Catholic South America be contrasted with Protestant North America, and Catholic Canada with Protestant New England, all colonies settled at nearly the same time, and under very similar circumstances. Or to make the comparison still more fair, take the Catholic and Protestant population of the same country, and you will find the same marked centrast.

naries in Greece tell us that, while The missionaries in Greece tell us that, white the people in general receive books with the utmost avidity, the Catholics of the same nation refuse them, saying, "we do not wish letters." When Greeks become papists, they no longer seek after wisdom." Let Americans become papets, and as soon as jesuitical caution will allow, their seminaries will be converted into frowning monasteries, and their teachers into hooded monks, and like their Mexican neighbors, they will employ their priests to read and write for them, who will deal out at discretion white sorthers, was a fixed which it is the scarty portions of knowledge which it is the for them to possess.

Nor is the concentrated light of science more

agreeable to popish eyes, than the diffused light of popular education. Galilo, pining away in this old age, in a dungeon, till be would re-tonnee his splendid discoveries; Fenelon forc-ed to deny the most solenn and sacred truths; and Scipio de Ricci, compelled to retract statements based upon the evidence of his own senses—these and others too numerous to mention, though dead, yet speak the love of popery for the light of science and of truth. The in-dexes, expurgatorius and prohibitorius, have ex-tinguished the sun and the brightest constellais from the literary and religious firmament

the sun, for popery prohibits the use of I say, the sun, for popery prohibits the use of the Bible, without note or comment. Pope Pius 7th, in the year 1816, says of the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose object is to circulate the Bible without note or comment:— It is a carfly device, by which the very foun-dations of religion are undermined—a pestilence and defilement of the faith most dangerous to

Souls."

Leo 19th, in 1924, says of the same institution, "It strode with effrontery throughout the
world, contenning the traditions of the holy fathers, and contrary to the well known decrees of
the Council of Trent, labors with all its might to
translate, or rather to pervert the holy Bible
into the vulgar language of all the nations."

Father Quesnel presumed to translate the
Bible into French, and added some notes and
reflections in which he lays down the proposition, that "the reading of the holy Scriptures
is for every body," and others of similar tenor.
Against this translation, Clement 11th issued
his bull, catled Unigenitus, in which he de-

catled Unigenitus, in which he de

his bull, catied Unigenius, in which he de-nounces such propositions as "false, captious, shocking, offensive to pious ears, scandalous, rash, pernicious, seditious, impious, blasphe-nous," (See history of Popery.) No wonder Popes and priests are afraid of the Bible. It is too stiff a protestant to bend to their wishes, too much like its own martyrs to be tortured into any testimony in favor of the countless and shapeless errors which tradition has been so easily made to teach.

has been so easily made to teach.

That priests in America are afraid of it, appear from the following facts, furnished by the Secretary of the Massachusetts Home Mis-sionary Society. "A Catholic woman in Cana-da had received the donation of a Bible, and devoted herself with great earnestness to readdevoted herself with great carnes are to read ing it. It threw stumbling blocks in her way. She requested her priest to remove them. He was surprised at her discovery of them, and suspected that she had had access to the Bible. When asked the question, she would not deny the truth, but confessed that she had received and read and then concealed it at the bottom of her chest. The priest demanded it, took it, left the good woman in tears and she saw it no

And not long since, in another town in Cana-And not long since, in another town of Canada, a number of Bibles found in the hunds of Catholics were taken by the priest and burned in the presence of the owners.

The Canadians probably had not the caution or the ingenuity of Franklin's ancestors, of whom he tells us in his biography. Having

whom he tells us in his biography. Having early embraced the reformation, "they had an English Bible, and to conceal it the more securely they conceived the project of fastening it open, with packthreads across the leaves, on the inside of the lid of a close stool. When my grandfather wished to read the Bible, he reversed the lid of the stool upon his knees, and passed the leaves from one side to the other, which were held down on each by the packthread. One of the children was stationed at the does, to give notice if he away an efficer of the door, to give notice if he saw an officer of the spiritual court make his appearance.—In that case, the lid was restored to its place, with the Rible concealed under it as before. every reader remember this anecdote, and tell it to his children; for if we do not, they may have occasion to resort to the same device. T. S. W.

MEASURES TO PROMOTE REVIVALS.

Mr. EDITOR,-I noticed in your paper of arch 13th an extract of one of Mr. Finney Lectures in New-York, now in extensive circulation by the N. Y. Evangelist, in which he makes the following hold assertions. "If we examine the history of the church, we shall find that there never has been an extensive reformation, except by new measures. Whenever the churches get settled down into a form of doing things, they soon get to rely upon the outward doing of it, and so retain the form of religion while they have the substance. And then it has doing of it, and so retain the form of religion while they lose the substance. And then it has always been found impossible to arouse them so as to bring about a reformation of the evils, and produce a revival of religion, by simply pursuing that established form. Perhaps it is not too much to sny, that it is impossible for God himself to bring about reformations but by new measures. At least, it is a fact that God he could devise or adopt."-The two last sentences I copy with reluctance. Aside from their being notoriously untrue, they exhi-Would the greatest ecof Christ. desination historian now living say of any sup-posable events in the Christian church, that they never had occurred, merely because he did

A good ecclesiastical history of New-England, especially in reference to revivals, has long been desired. Such a work would pre-vent many mistakes that often occur. If Mr. any mistakes that often occur. In had "examined the history of the "examined the history of the "even of his native state, he would not nid, "there never has been an extensive ation except by new measures." One of reformation except by new measures." One of the purest series of religious revivals that has taken place in New-England, as ascertained by effects, were those which commenced about the year 1798 in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and continued four or five years. It can hardly be said that they have wholly discontinued at any period since. In 1802 was the great revi-val in Yale College, which was productive of the most important effects. I had no small ac-quaintance with those revivals, and I knew of no means used that could be considered or were called new measures. The most of the preaching was by the pastors of the churches, and by the musual assistance afforded by scientific the court of the churches. the munial assistance afforded by neighboring pastors to each other. There was less of time-rant preaching than had been common in vari-ous seasons of revivals. And it now stands on record, in the various narratives of those revals, that the principal truths inculented in reli-gious instruction were the great doctrines of

grous instruction were the great doctrines of grace, total depravity, sovereign grace, regeneration, the perpetual obligations of the divine law, and eternal punishment; truths with which the Christian public had long been familiar.

I have probably written enough; but the fondness of new measures, with many good people at the present day, induces me to add something more. From the best information I have on Something more. From the best information 1 have on the subject, religious revivals in New England have not generally been produced by new measures. These churches have never sheen wholly destitute of cevivals, for any considerable period, from the sings of the pilgrim Fathers to the present time. And the means which have been attended with this blessing

have ever been essentially the same; -the ordinary regular ministrations and ordinances of the gospel. If you will look into the Christian History for the years 1743 and 44, you will per-ceive that such was the fact in the various revi-vals there narrated, and also of the revivals of anterior times. Renewal of the Christian covenant, connected, not unfrequently, with public resolutions and pledges to be more faithful in resolutions and pledges to be more faithful in the duties of the Christian life, has been com-mon in the history of our churches, and often connected with a religious revival. For a cenconnected with a religious revival. For a century and an half after the settlement of New-England, when the churches and the people were earnestly exhorted to an increased attention to divine things, they were called upon, not to adopt new measures, but to return to the ways of their fathers. And these fervent appeals were often attended with a rich blessing from the Spirit of God.

Having spoken of Mr. Finney by name, you are at liberty to give my name, should it be requested by him, or the Editor of the Evangelist.

A. R. R.

The correctness of Mr. Finney's assertion depends on the definition given to the term, " new measures." If it means, measures which are different in principle from any previously used, is not only evidently false, but absurd; for measures that are new in their principle, if successful, must produce a religion which is new in its principle, and therefore not Christianity. Still, when the Christian activity of a Church revives, its measures will be in some respects different from those used in its preceding state of inaction, and in that sense new; even though sim ilar measures may have been often used before.

ROSTON RECORDER. Friday, April 10, 1835.

"They tell the sinner, that he possesses ability to do his duty, without divine aid; that the certainty that he never will do his duty, if he is left to himself, is the result of his perverseness merely;" &c. This quotation is from a very good article,

on the whole, in the Christian Spectator for March, 1835. It seems to us to contain an erof all parties.

The question of ability to do our duty without divine aid is commonly considered, as re- of an assurance, Coleridge left £2,665 to his lating merely to the amount of ability which family. Our readers know how much the hudman has. Some contend, that man has such anum story is worth. The poet first took t afan amount of ability, that he can do his duty without divine aid. Others say, that he has only a less amount, and that the ability which he has, needs to be eked out with divine aid, in order that the amount of it may be so great that he can do his duty. We wish to look at the Talk. subject from an entirely different point of view. wish to consider it, with reference, not to the amount of ability necessary for the performance of duty, but to the nature of the duty itself,-of prayer, for instance. Suppose that a man prays, without divine aid; -of course, without reliance upon divine aid to pray acceptably; -of course, without thankfulness for divine aid in the prayer be is offering. Is he in a right state of mind? Has he the feelings. which God requires in prayer? Is he, in fact,

A person may have all the ability which it is necessary for him to have in order to drink even go through with all the motions of drink-But he cannot drink water without water. In like manner, let man's ability be what it will, is not a thankful acceptance of and reliance upon divine aid, an essential part of every Christian duty, -- so that whatever is done without the acknowledgement of divine aid, is not duly, but an empty form?

divine aid, a wrong thought? Is not the relation of the creature to the Creator such, that a ing the language of Shakspeare and Milton, is grateful recognition of and reliance on divine aid is his duty, at all times, and in respect to every act? If you could have your choice, whether you would perform a certain act with divine aid or without, and should choose the latter, would not that choice show that your heart is not right towards God?

they must be, it will follow, that the language of the extract at the head of these remarks is very improper-not because it ascribes to man too great an amount of ability; -that may be or may not be; -but because it misrepresents the nature of Christian duty, and encourages us to feel towards God as we ought not. view of the subject, we wish to draw the atten tion of theological inquirers, believing that it will lead to valuable and satisfactory conclusions, both theoretical and practical

REVIVALS.

We continue to receive confidential notices of Revivals in New-England-in Massachusetts. From a College, indeed, from two Colleges, not in this state, accounts are very favorable. have some very encouraging news from Berkshire county; but we presume that no "hasty and extravagant accounts" will be published Indeed, such accounts are getting very much into disrepute. Mr. Finney, in his lectures, protests strongly against them. Indeed, will it not be better for the Churches, to " walk by faith" in God's promises, recorded in the Bible, than to " walk by sight" of a revival in a neighboring town? Is it not possible for those who do it, to walk as fast? And are we not likely to to walk more correctly?

By publishing every interesting rumor we can hear, without waiting to ascertain its correctness, and contrary to the judgment and wishes of those most concerned, we might make our paper more interesting to many persons; but, for the cause of truth and righteousness, we forego that personal advantage.

WESTERN COLLEGES.

An article on our last page will probably exite some feeling. We hesitated about admitting it; but we have seen for some time, that the general subject must come up for consideration. It cannot be kept down; and the longer we keep it out of sight, the worse it will be when it comes. There has certainly been, in some instances, a want of due consideration in starting literary institutions at the West, with reliance on eastern liberality to sustain them. The result to which things have been tending, is, an utter want of confidence among eastern men, in all enteeprizes of the kind, and in con-

sequence, an entire discontinuation of donations for such objects. This result must be avoided. We must

much, more than we have yet done, more than many have thought of doing, for western learning. But we must be deliberate about it. must include our proverbial question-asking propensities to the full. We must take all necessary pains to know what institutions ought to be sustained, and sustain them efficiently. On the question between the Western Reserve College and the Oberlin Institute, we give no opinion at present. Our correspondent, who is an inhabitant of that part of Ohio, is responsible for his own statements.

We have spent an hour, in an industrious in restigation of the claims of the Wabash College, noticed in this paper. It is impossible for us to come to a decided opinion concerning its claims in so short a time. We can only say, that what we saw of them appeared favorable We recommend it to an attentive examination

TABLE-TALK OF COLERIDGE.

During the last four or five years of the life of Coleridge, a young kinsman, Mr. H. N. Coleridge, author of an introduction to the Greek classic poets, and a gentleman of fine taste and learning, happened to reside in the immediate neighborhood of the poet, and kept a journal in which he commonly set down before going to bed, what fragments he had been able to carry away. Two duodecimo volumes are the result. It is stated by the London Quarterly Reviewer, that though the present work is made up of the confidential conversation of a sick man, physically worn and exhausted by a day of pain, yet it contains no trace of murmuring, in as far as his own fortunes in the world were concerned. We learn from another source, that Coleridge, so far from being the victim of indolence, was ready to make money in any way through which his talents could be rendered available. Towards the close of life, be undertook to direct the logical studies of an indigent young friend. The task having been accomplished, the young ror, which is apt to be overlooked by disputants man unexpectedly came into the possession of fifty pounds, which he immediately devoted as a free-will offering to his instructor. By mean's ter an attack of acute rheumatism. Subsequently, he labored under a disease of the hear for which he was compelled at times to take stimulants, but always under medical direction. We quote a few passages at random from the Table.

language, like the English, is not a happier instrument of expression than a homogeneous one, like the German. We possess a wonderful richness and variety of modified meanings in our Saxon and Latin quasi-synonymes, which the Germans have not. For "the pomp and prodigality of heaven," the Germans must have said, the " spendthriftness." " Men of humor are always in some degree

men of genius; wits are rarely so; although a man of genius may, amongst other gifts, possess wit, as Shakspeare." Genius must have talent as its complement

and implement, just so in tite manner beaginatellectual powers can only act through a corresponding energy of the lower." "Dryden's genius was of that sort which catches fire by its own motion; his chariot wheels get ho; by dri-" The possible destiny of the United States of

America, as a nation of a hundred milions of freemen, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, living under the laws of Alfred, and speakan august conception. Why should we not wish to see it realized? America would then every act, and in respect to all that is good in be England viewed through a solar microscope. Great Britain in a state of glorious magnification How deeply to be lamented is the spirit of bostility and sneering, which some of the popular books of travels have shown in treating of the Americans! They hate us, no doubt, just as brothers hate; but they respect the opinion of an Englishman concerning themselves, tentimes as much as that of a native of any other counter on earth."

gel, depend upon it, he is sinking downwards to be a devil. He cannot stop at the beast. The nost savage of men are not beasts; they are vorse, a great deal worse."

" One mistake perpetually made by one of our unhappy parties, and with a pernicious tendency to Antinomianism-is to confound sin ne. To tell a modest girl, the nurse of an aged parent, that she is full of sing against God, is monstrous, and as shocking to reason as it is unwarrantable by Scripture. But to tell her that she and all men and women are of a sinful nature, and that without Christ's redeeming love and God's grace she cannot be emancipated from its dominion, is true & proper.

COUSIN'S PSYCHOLOGY.

The Christian Spectator for March contain a review of this work, in which the defence of Locke is attempted. The writer does not, we believe, attempt to point out a single doctrine of mental philosophy, on which Locke is right and Cousin wrong; but he maintains that Lockedid not mean to be understood as Cousin has understood him; as Berkley, Hume, Reid, Stewart, Condillac, and the whole "sensual school" have understood him. He even admits that Cousin "has advanced beyond Locke-in a more finished analysis," and appears ready to grant that his classification may be better, though, in one respect, he doubts .- Well, this was expected, and predicted. Get out of Locke's Essay all the wrong meanings, which have done mischief, and fill it, by a new interpretation, universally received and clearly unlerstood, with correct doctrines, and it will be an excellent work.

JOHN SLACK, Esq.-We have in our posses sion, a letter from Rev. Dr. Harris, of Dunbar ton, stating that he refused to sign a certificate of Mr. Slack's Christian character, and of his qualifications as a school-master and a preacher of the Gospel; but that he added his name to a paper signed by others, with a writter specification, stating that he only recommended him to an examination as to his standing and qualifications for the ministry. This was writ-

ten, as Dr. Harris afterwards recollected, in such a manner, that it might be easily removed. We have also a letter from Rev. Z. S. Barstow of Keene, stating that when Dr. Harris' recommendation was shown to him by Mr. Slack, there was no limitation attached to it. Our readers may draw their own conclusions.

This work is published at Canton, China, un der the direction of a Society, formed by Dr. Morrison and his son, and Rev. E. C. Bridgman. It is still their property and under their control. Mr. Gutzlaff is a member, and a contributor to the work. Its object is, to give correct information concerning China; such information as is needed, to promote the conversion of that empire to Christ. Its discussions are able. and its articles of intelligence highly interesting. Its prospectus promises 32 pages in each num her, but it has lately contained, and probably will contain, about 49. The price is three dollars per annum in advance. Messrs Crocker and Brewster, of this city, are agents. Those who subscribe will get the full worth of their money in valuable and interesting information, and will aid the cause of missions to China.

It will sound strangely to some: but, in sober earnest, we do advise those who can afford it to subscribe for a monthly magazine, published in Canton, in China, in the English language.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SERMONS, by Rev. Churles G. Finney, No. II. February, 1835. How to Change your Heart. New York: Published monthly by Taylor & Gould. In the first sermon of this series, which we have not seen, Mr. Finney says, he endeavored to show

what it is to " make you a new heart." changing his mind, or disposition, in regard to the supreme object of pursuit. A change in the end at which he aims, and not merely in the means of obaining his end. A change in the governing choice or proference of the mind. That it consists in prering the glory of God, and the interests of his king. hring the glory of God, and the interests of his king-com, to one's own happiness, and to every thing else. That it is a change from that state of sellishness in which a person prefers his own interest above every thing else, to that disinterested benevolence that pre-fers God's happiness and glory, and the interests of his kingdom, to his own private happiness.

In this, he proceeds to show how the sinner shall perform his duty, and change his own heart.

2d. You cannot change your heart, by an attempt to force yourself into a certain state of feeling. When sinners are called upon to repent, and give their hearts to God, it is common for them, if they under-take to perform this duty, to make an effort to feel take to perform this duty, to make an effort to feel emotions of love, repentance, and faith. They seen to think that all religion consists in highly excited emotions or feelings, and that these feelings can be bidden into existence by a direct effort of the will. They spend much time in prayer for certain feelings, and make many agonizing efforts to call into exist-ence those highly wrought emotions and feelings of love to God, of which they hear Christians speak. But these emotions can never be brought into exist-But these emotions can never be brought into exist-ence by a direct effort to feel. They can never be ence by a direct effort to feel. They can never be caused to start into existence, and glow and burn in the mind at the direct bidding of the will. The will has no direct influence over them, and can only bring them into existence through the medium of the attention. Feelings, or emotions, are dependent upon thought, and arise spontaneously in the mind when the thoughts are intensely occupied with their corresponding objects. Thought is under the direct control of the will. We can direct our attention and meditations to any subject, and the corresponding control of the will. We can direct our attention and meditations to any subject, and the corresponding emotions will spontaneously arise in the mind. If a hated subject is under consideration, emotions of hated are felt to arise.

mind, either in the form of an emotion or a volition. Repentance properly signifies a change of mind in regard to the nature of sin, and does not in its primary signification necessarily include the idea of sorrow. It is simply an act of will, rejecting sin, and choosing or preferring holiness. This is its form when existing as an emotion, it sometimes rises into a strong abhorence of sin, and love of holiness. It often melts away into ingenuous relentings of heart; in gushings of sorrow, and the strongest feelings of disapprobation and self-abhorence in view of our own sins.

atrongest feelings of disapprobation and self-abhor-rence in view of our own sins. * * *

And here you ought to understand that there are three classes of motives that decide the will; first, those that are purely selfish. Selfishness is the pre-ference of one's own interest and happiness to God and his glory. Whenever the will chooses, directly, or indirectly under the influence of selfishness, the or indirectly, under the influence of selfishness, the choice is sinful, for all selfishness is sin.

choice is sinful, for all selfishness is sin.

A second class of motives, that influence the will, are those that arise from self-flove. Self-flove is a constitutional dread of misery and love of happiness, and whonever the will is influenced purely by considerations of this kind, its decisions either have no moral character at all, or they are sinful. The constitutional desire of happiness and dread of misery is not in itself sinful, and the consent of the will, to lawfully gratify this constitutional love of happiness and dread of misery, is not sinful. But when the will consents as in the case of Adam and Eve, to a prohibited in

dulgence, it then becomes sinful.

A third class of motives, that influence the will, A third class of motives, that influence the will, are connected with conscience. Conscience is the judgment which the mind forms of the moral qualities of actions. When the will is decided by the voice of conscience, or a regard to right, its decisions are virtuous. When the mind chooses at the hidding of principle, then, and only then, are its decisions according to the law of the

cording to the law of God.

The Bible never appeals to selfishness. It often addresses self-love, or the hopes and fears of men; necause sett-tove, or a constitutional love of happiness, or dread of misery, is not in itself sinful. By thus appealing to the hopes, fears, and conscience, the mind, even of selfish beings, is led to such an investigation, as to prepare the way for the enlightened and powerful semestates of the second of th and powerful remonstrances of conscience. Thus the investigation is carried on under the influence of these investigation is carried on under the influence of these principles; but it is not the constitutional principle of self-love that finally determines the mind in its ultimate choice of obedience to God. When under the combined influence of hope, fear, and conscience, the mind has been led to the full investigation and consideration of the claims of God,—when these principles have influenced the mind so far to admit and cherish the influences of the Holy Spirit, as that it becomes enlightened, and is led to see what duty is, the mind is then rips for a decision; conscience then has aind is then ripe for a decision; conscience then has mind is then rips for a decision; conscience then has firm footing; it then has the apportenity of exerting its greatest power upon the will. And if the will de-cide virtuously, the attention is not at the instant oc-cupied, either with hopes or fears, or with those con-siderations that excite them. But at the moment when the decision is made, the attention must be oc-cupied, either with the reasonableness, fitness and propriety of its Maker's claims, or with the hateful-ness of sin, or the stability of his truth.—The decision of the will, or the change of preference, is made, not the will, or the change of preference, is made, no mainly because, at the instant, you hope to be saved fear to be damned, but because to act thus, is righ or fear to be damned, but because to act thus, is right; to obey God, to serve him, to honor him, and promote his glory, is reasonable, and right, and just. This is a virtuous decision. This is a change of heart. It is true, the offer of pardon and acceptance has a powerful influence, by more fully demonstrating the unreasonableness of rebellion against such a God. While in despair, the sinner would flee, rather than submit. But the offer of reconciliation annihilates the influence of despair, and gives to conscience its utmot power. its atmot power.

Under the " second class of motives," " self-love is confounded with the love of food, raiment, and other means of pleasure. My food is not my self; and therefore the love of food cannot, with strict netaphysical propriety, be called the love of myself. The error is less important in itself, than in its infinence on subsequent reasonings. To proceed with our

Remember, the present object is, not directly

ress and hetefulness of selfishness. Selfishness is the pursuit of one's own happiness as a supreme good, this is in itself inconsistent with the glory of God, and the highest happiness of his kingdom. You must be sensible that you have always directly or indirectly aimed at promoting your own happiness in all that you have done; that God's glory and happiness in all that you have done; that God's glory and happiness in all that you have done; that God's glory and happiness, and the interests of his kingdom, have not been the leading motive of your life. That you have not served God, but have served yourself. But your individual happiness is of trifling importance, compared with the happiness and glory of God, and the interests of his immense kingdom. To pursue, therefore, as a supreme good, your own happiness, is to prefer an infinitely less, to an infinitely greater good, simply because it is your own. Is this virtue? Is this public spirit? Is this benevolence? Is this loving God supremely, or your neighbor as yourself? No, it is exalting your own happiness into the place of God; it is placing yourself as a centre of the universe, and an attempt to cause God and all his creatures to revolve around you, as your satellites.

From this subject you see why many complain From this subject you see why many complain at they cannot submit to God. They do not give

that they cannot submit to God. They do not give their attention to the considerations necessary to lead them to submission. Many occupy their thoughts with the state of feeling, and coking steadily at the darkness of their own minds, and the hardness of their own minds, and the hardness of their own hearts. They are anxiously waiting for the existence of certain feelings in their minds, which they suppose must precede conversion. In this way they will not submit of course. Their mental eye is turned away from the treasons for submission. In this state of mind it is impossible that they should submit state of mind it is impossible that they should submit. that they cannot sub state of mind it is impossible that they should submit. state of mind it as impossible that they should submit. It would be a counteraction of all the laws of mind. Others, instead of attending to the reasonableness and fitness of their Maker's claims, give their whole attention to their own danger, and try to submit while they are only influenced by fear. This is acting under the influence of self-love. It is not responding to the voice of conscience. It is not submission to the taws of right; and actuated by such motives, the mind may struggle till the day of judgment, and still the considerations that most lead the soul to a right subconsiderations that must lead the soul to a right sub-mission are not before the mind, and the soul will not submit. It is the rightness of the duty, and not the danger consequent upon the non-performance of that must influence the mind, if it would act virtuous.

It have already said, that both hope and fear bear an important part in leading the mind to make the requisite investigation. But neither the one nor the other are the object of the mind's attention at the instant of submission. He, therefore, who does not understand the philosophy of this, who does not understand the use and power of attention, the use and nower of congeiners, and upon what to \$\mathbf{x}\$ his said dollars. and power of conscience, and upon what to 6x his mind to lead him to a right decision, will naturally complain that he does not know how to submit. Now, with the single exception which we have notic-

ed, this is our theology. It is our doctrine, concerning the love of boliness for its own sake. On this point we fully agree with Mr. Finney, and as fully desent from the theology of the Christian Spectator, and of the claims of this many who professs to agree with Mr. Finney.

Do we, then, hold to self-regeneration? By no neans. Mr. Finney does not say that the sinner is able ought to regenerate himself. He only says, as does the Bible, that he ought to make himself a new heart; that is, to repent; for such is the meaning of hand and a liberal he the text. We shall all agree, that repentance is the sinner's own act. On one point, Mr. Finney adopts the theology of the

Christian Spectator, and we dissent from both. But perhaps, like many others, you have made this

excuss for your rebellion; that, upon the whole, God desires you to sin; that, us he is Almighty, he could prevent sin if he pleased, and because he does not, you infer that he prefers the existence of sin to its non-existence, and the present atmount of rebellion, to holiness in its stead. To say nothing of his word and outh upon this subject, you have only to look into his law, to see that lie fins dame all that the nature of the case admitted, to prevent the existence of sin. The sanctions of his law are absolutely infinite; in them has embodied and held forth the highest possible motives to obedience. His law is moral, and not physical; a government of motive, and not of force. It is vain to talk of his omnipotence preventing sin; if infinite motives will not prevent it, it cannot be preexcuse for your rebellion; that, upon the whole, God infinite motives will not prevent it, it canno infinite notives will not prevent it, it cannot be yeuted under a moral government, and to main the contrary is about, and a contradiction. To minister moral laws, is not the object of phypower. To maintain, therefore, that the phyominipotence of God can prevent sin, is to talk sense. If to govern mind were the same as to yern matter—if to sway the intellectual, could be complished by the same power that sways the pi ern matter—if to sway the intellectual, could be ac-complished by the same power that sways the physi-cal universe, then, indeed, it would be just, from the physical omnipotence of God, and from the existence of sin, to infer that God prefers its existence to holior sin, to infer that God prefers its existence to footness in its stead. But as sinind must be governed by maral power, as the power of notive is the only power that can be brought to bear upon misd to infer from the existence of sin, and God's physical omnipotence, his preference of its existence.

thing as moral compotence, securing its results as inthing as moral compotence? If he had no indisThe overseers of the Danvers tinet suspicion of its possibility, why did he say physical omnipotence," and not simply "omnipo-ence?" How does he know that this moral omnipotence is not so exerted in heaven, as to secure the holy angels against sin? How does he know that it will not be so exerted in behalf of redeemed saints? it. How does he know that it cannot be so exerted on liever? And of course, how does he know that God noticely prevent the existence of sin on earth, and [Ou motion of Mr. Po could not, by this moral omipotence, if he he saw fit, throughout the universe? Evidently, he cannot know any such thing. We reject, therefore, the form of

can see, that it is nothing more. We have prepared this article, first, because the subject is important and the thoughts valuable; and secondly, to show how foolishly party lines are drawn. A History of the Hely Catholic Inquisition, compiled from various authors. With an Introduction, by Rev. Cyrus Mason, Pastor of Cedar Street Clurch, New York. Philadelphia, Henry Perkins, 1835.

words last quoted; and at the same time, as decidedly

reject the equally idealess form of words to which

it is opposed. We cannot see that the whole is any

thing more than a war of words; and we think we

pp. 192.

Real Dialogues, on the Evidences of Christianity.

From "Death Bed Scenes." By a clergyman of the Church of England. Propared for Abbutt's Fireside Series. New York, Leavitt, Lord & Co. Boston, Crecker & Brewster, 1835. pp. 270.

The Sacred History of the World, attempted to be philosophically considered, in a Series of Letters to a Son. By Sharon Tarner, F. S. A. & R. A. S. L. Author of "The History of England," "The History of the Anglo-Saxons," &c. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1835, pp. 439. Hadassah, the Jewish Orphan; Illustated with Cuts.

An Evening at Uncle Charles' The Refuge; or Story of Archibald Thompson. The Beautiful City.

The Infidel Class; or the Second Part of Archibald The five works last mentioned are by the Ameri-

ean Sanday School Union. Of these eight works, we have had time only par tially to examine the second, which appears well.

The "JUVENILE WATCHMAN" is discontinued, and its subscribers, if agreeable to their wishes, will be supplied with the Youth's Companion, pub-

WABASH COLLEGE, INDIAN This Institution is 160 m from Cincinnati, and 50 north dianapolis, the seat of govern nn. It is located in a Upper Wabash countr tion of Illinois and to tional road, and east of the G which is watered by the Wal tributary streams. The first

surces of this region, are in equal portion of the great In extent, it equals Rinde setts, and Connecticut, toge

Two years ago, an eff., tablish a literary institution at C In less than one year, a Teach and High School were opened, of Mr. Caleb Mills, recently fro

to defray a part of their expe The Teachers' department

classical school have been in opens year. A collegiate class, consising members, has been organized; and is year has commenced with sixy the tuition of the principal of and Rev. J. S. Tl deut of the college, and exp his office in Sent next

and dollars.

The great question, "What shall

decided. Funds

lie, in this city. Having the that the enterprise in which intimately connected with the the church, and our country, now in this city, and either pul

fully presented.
In behalf of the Trustees

EMERSON, S. R. HALL, ABSALON P.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF ROMANS In the House of Represent as we learn from the Atlas.

ascertain whether the towns of M Dorchester, and any other towns monwealth, had charged more th port in relation to the towns of Belchertown, to the effect of

Here, to our apprehension, is a great want of clear ideas; or rather, here are words, without ideas. Taking the words "moral" and physical in Mr. Funey's sense, how does he know that there can be no such

mittee was referred al with instructions to the next General Court.

This, probably, is not Investigations may be eign paupers" in other much the state has paid to be unjust to infer, at p Catholic clergy are impli Mr. Burns, [Byrne?] or ha similar practices; but the keep an eye upon the su another fact, put this a CHILDREN OF MISSIONAR

Mr. EDITOR .- Will you query, bearing as it does sions? Would a school or olent provision for the edu

children of Foreign mis practicable? In a joint le adwich Islands only. for this month, they say hetween fifty and sixty a dark land, shut out from means of education in a It is well remembered, d some difficulty in procur dren returning under the low, if the notices in a N show any thing. Your of tor, and that of your reads interest is felt as to the mi Andover, April 3d, 1835.

The opestion is one on v interest; but we are unable to a rounded with difficulties on all sides. re-pondents-not such as think the enswered, but such as see the difficulties

TEMPERANCE MEE

nes meeting of the frienthe Old Common Cou-evening. Stephen Fr man, and Mr. Gustav

ince and singuess towards the in prosecuting the traffic, wi mischief in the community.

ievons to be borne.) that the fustrious portion of the co support of paupers, and pau os, Houses of Correction, Cou-which, from official documents, hewa, cost this city as much of the support of our Primary, 6 and High Schools, espected. That in the opinion of spect of gratitude to God the quation has had such success we besize hardy Sanuen, enter

f the city.

STEPHEN FAIRBAN
GUSTAVUS HORTON

PRAYER FOR SE

Circular on our first pa of it, that it was written ety; and we know that such rrect. We are glad to hav may be at peace among o rebuke. We know the pra-

erance and disease; or re are some other reason to be responsible for pirit, by which we trust it MON CONCERNING SLAVERY

except when the calamity

Liberator of March 28, t of the manner in which sed, by one of the stude vo columns. Speaking of the Professors, he says, was an appeal from on nature in vain: d of feeting of action. of feeling in the youthfu hat the appeal was succe rder fully to understand we were placed, it is important thing like and it is important. we were placed, it is im thing like a threat or a hy any member of the course was marked out age and experience have d to 'manage' the conce tion. After the plan had each successive step was faculty, either directly of and so adapted to every thiong us, as almost infi

e feel very desirous that ight, and would gladly do to correct the faults of this most grievous fault, of students cannot help being rehead, is inveterate. We we could cure them of it. they are so full of this far it of a question. We sue can think of no remedy, a Faculty, the members died human nature in vaid low how " to convince the

well; or a body of studen ted and ingenuous." Of

pect at present; as we bel

emeeting of the friends of Temperance the Old Common Council Room, Court sevening. Stephen Fairbanks, Esq. was son, and Mr. Gustavus Horton, Secreof the meeting of the question, "Is the consideration of the question," Is the Licenses for the sale of ardent Spirto the health, morals, and pecuniawas addressed by Messrs, Channing, Channing, Dr Fox, Mr. R. Slack, Hon, Mr. Hudson of the Mass, Sen-

emperance were portrayed in glowintemperance were portrayed in glow-were shown by a variety of illustra-from the system of Licenses that is toned by law. Facts were stated by can of the House of Correction, which that the relapse of almost all the indi-ibeen partially reformed in the above intemperance, could be traced direct-ities with which intoxicating liquors d, after they were released from con-remarks of all the gentlemen who ad-eling, were characterized by great for-ndess towards those who are still en-ting the traffic, which is producing so a the community.

se of receiving the following Pre-

ved when the subject of Licen-Ardent Spirits is again to be acted and Aldermen, and it being one in has a deep personal interest, we express our opinion on the whole

owing resolutions:—
t while we conscientiously disappears for the sale of Ardent Spirits in seventy-five physicians of our own housands in other parts of the civildeclared "that men in health are their use," but that on the contra-tent cause of disease and death; we hat the proper authorities are redu-ctioned houses, and are endeavor-by granting licenses where they are

at we approximately in visiting all f Licensing Committee, in visiting all r the sale of ardent spirits, and appli-act, as calculated to convince the man, that the "public good" does ent of Mr. Bald on, but on the contrary that the public niness is greatly annoyed by them. hat we feel it to be a great burden, b be home,) that the honest, temperate hat we feel it to be a great burden, on the horner, that the honest, temperates portion of the community are taxed of paupers, and pauper establishments, of Correction, Courts of Justice, &c. official documents, it has been clearthis city as much or more money as the four Primary, Grammar, Writing, Schools. What shall b

Schools, at in the opinion of this meeting, it is intede to God that the Temperance had such success with our industrious ty Seamen, enterprizing Merchants, all classes of the community—and ry, we feel a w dy among the multitude of foreigners mong us—and if the strong are bound to ak, then are we bound not to lead such F. O. Hay

the plan and objects WM. Cosswe H. SKINNER. R.

at it was written with the delibe-

more than they we name of state passet the above not d-made a further they had the Commo

do not endorse the whole Circular d Fitzgernld, died a providential events are intended We know the practice is common men; but we doubt whether it is at when the calamity evidently grows sin, so that the connexion between e seen and understood; as between and disease; or where the Bible

expected, which

other instances, and nid to replace it. It

id to replace it.

at present, that the implicated in the doin

or have been engag

the public will do w

the subject, and when

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OF MISSIONARIES.

Il you insert the folk done on the cause of lood or academy with the eduration of the rela-missionaries be desirab-int letter from those ally, published in the la-

nly, published in ne.
r say, our children in
sixty." "They are le
t from many, yea most
in a Christian common
ed, doubtless, that ther
occurring places for the
r the care of Rev. Mr.

n N. York paper but our own opinion, Mr. renders is requested. [847]

on which we feel at enable to answer it. It

ment of a particular crime. some other reasons why we do not be responsible for the whole docu- speech. none why we should not rejoice in which we trust it was dictated.

S CONCERNING SLAVERY, AT ANDOVER. saders will recollect the documents we some weeks since on this subject. March 25, contains an ac- withstanding the difficulties with —could not be secrat

Parsons, the report of erred to the Attorney Go act upon this and the district the country of the countr Professors, he says, not the end of the s

ppeal was successful? to understand the situation in

to placed, it is important to remark, like a threat or a command was utty member of the Faculty. Our was marked out for us, by one and experience have pre-eminently manage' the concerns of such an After the plan had been fully ma-successive step was 'suggested' by feither directly or indirectly, for in; accompanied by appeals, so dapted to every species of char-

why, either directly or indirectly, for indirectly, for indirectly, and subpred to every species of charmed or adapted to every species of charmed or adapted to every species of charmed or adapted to every species of charmed in the property of the proper

adopted at Andover very generally meet the robation of the Christian public

PREMIUM TRACTS.

We intended, before this, to have offered a few remarks on the communication of "La Another correspondent, in our paper o-day, has taken up the subject. We think the remarks of both, worthy of attention. Some very good judges think that the offering of preniums has not, on the whole, been useful; that it has injured the style of tracts, -giving them more of what is called a "literary" finish, and rendering them less efficient among those for whom they are chiefly intended. To write tracts, it is said, we want what William Cobbet would be, if he was a good man.

Still, a practice which so many great and good men, cautious and prudent and far sighted men too, have adopted with the best intentions, ought not to be treated with disrepect, on slight grounds. In this particular, we thought "La Fan," a little faulty.

respondents inform me, in what estimation Locke's work, entitled *The Reasonableness of Christianity*, is held by Evangelical Christians, competent to judge of its meris?

Is Rev. Josiah Pratt, editor of "Cecil's Re-

mains," now living, and has he published any other works? U. Locke's "Reasonableness of Christianity" is

regarded by some Evangelical Christians, as the work which has done more than any other, to create what used to be called " Boston Unitarianism," and as a chief instrument in introduc ing the Unitarian creed into this region.

Concerning Mr. Pratt, we have no informa-

For the Boston Recorder. Protestant Children in Catholic Schools.

A clergyman now at Cincinnati visited, not long since, the Nazareth school at Bardstown, Kentucky. He found in it one hundred you ladies; and of these, SISETY THREE WERE CHIL-DREN OF PROTESTANTS!—whilst in the county a majority of the population is Catholic! Was this school got up, think you, to educate

Catholic children?—Say rather, to make Protestant children Catholics, and Nuns. Read "Six Months in a Convent," N.

NEANDER .- The following ancedote, by a corespondent of the Presbyterian, will be found interesting, both as a specimen of foreign customs, and as an exhibition of character.

Yesterday, the 16th of January was the birth day of Neander. I was aware that a handsome present was to be made to him by a number of the students of theology, on this occasion, and that they intended a celebration in the evening of the day. At about eight in the evening, stu-dents, to the number of perhaps three hundred, besides spectators, assembled before his dwelling. A choir soon made their appearance, bearing lauthorns. All these things being ar-ranged, two pieces were sung in which many of those present joined. Here there was a pause —for Neunder himself appeared, supported by of those present joined. Here there was a pause—for Neauder himself appeared, supported by two of his most intimate young friends. The choir broke out into a new strain, which seemed to be addressed particularly to him. I caught but a few of the words. There was no mistaking however, one appellation—"Du, der Fessellos"—"Thou the unfettered!"—literally, the Fetterless.—As soon as they ceased, Neander advanced into the very midst, and in a voice which trembled and breathed with emotion, gave thanks to God, and to his beloved young friends, for this exhibition of their love to him. He called upon them to seek for the truth and the love of God—he hoped that God would give them the spirit of humilay, the spirit of truth, the spirit of love—and fervently begged that if his life was spared, he might be made the instrument of promoting the kingdom of God in the hearts of German youth.

He spoke not longer than five minutes: and I need not add, there was profound silence. As rular on our first page is inserted by Our readers will judge, from the pe-

a to avoid language deemed objecthe spoke not longer than five minutes; and the spoke not add, there was profound silence. As the concluded, and passed through the midst into his house, every head was uncovered, and a simultaneous, electrifying burst of feeling longer. As the concluded, and passed through the midst into his house, every head was uncovered, and a simultaneous, electrifying burst of feeling longer than five minutes; and the spoke not longer than five minutes. As the spoke not longer than five minutes in the spoke not longer than five minutes in the spoke not longer than five minutes; and the spoke not longer than five minutes; and the spoke not longer than five minutes in the spoke not longer tha at peace among ourselves at some and dispersed.

me passages, which we should not to press one day earlier than usual. Hence,

We dislike the attempt, to tell for omissions. THE LICENSE LAWS. See Tin our journal of Legislative proceedings.

Foreign.

Latest dates, Liverpool, March 12; London, March 11; Paris, March 9; Madrid, March 1; thirty tus to regard a particular affliction as days later than former arrivals.

ENGLAND.-Parliament was opened, Feb. 26, by the king in person. We give extracts from his

My Lords and Gentlemen: 'The information received from the Governors of Colonies, together with the acts passed in executor of the law for the abolition of slavery, will be my Colonies, t

the manner in which that result was by one of the students, filling more columns. Speaking of an address by nns. Speaking of an address by my anxious desire and unceasing efforts, fully realize the benevolent intentions of Parliament.

* Professors, he says,
an appeal from one who had not man nature in vain;—who knew how says spring of action, and touch every feing in the youthful breast. Need the appeal was successful?

There are many important subjects, some of which have already undergone a discussion in Parliament, the adjustment of which, at as early a period as is consistent with the mature consideration of them, would be of great advantage to the public interest of the public int

of them, would be of great advantage to the public interest.

"Among the first, in point of urgency, is the state of the tithe question in Ireland, and the means of effecting an equitable and final adjustment of it.

"Measures will be proposed for your consideration which will have for their respective objects, to promote the commutation of tithes in England and Wales—to improve our civil jurisprudence, and the administration of justice in ecclesiastical causes—to make provision for the more effectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline, and to relieve those who dissent from the doctrines or discipline of the Church, from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of marriage according to its rites.

"I have not yet received the report from the Commissions appointed to inquire into the state of Mu-

Scotland, and to the means by which it may be en-

abled to increase the opportunities of religious wor-ship for the poorer classes of society in that part of

abled to increase the opportunities of religious worship for the poorer classes of society in that part of the united kingdom.

"It has been my duty, on this occasion, to direct your consideration to various important matters connected with our domestic policy.

"I rely with entire confidence on your willing cooperation in perfecting all such measures as may be calculated to remove just causes of complaint, and to premote the concord and happiness of our subjects.

"I rely, also, with confidence, on the caution and circumspection with which you will apply yourselves to the alteration of laws, which affect very extensive and complicated interests, and are interwoven with ancient usages, to which the habits and feelings of my people have conformed.

"I feel a-sared that it will be our common object in supplying that which may be defective, or renovating that which may be impaired, to strengthen the foundations of those institutions in Church and State which are the inheritance and birthright of my people; and which, amidst all the vicestudes of public affairs, have proved, under the blessing of Almighty God, the truest guarantees of their liberties, their rights, and their religion."

The new Tory Ministry in England had been twice defeated—once in the important matter of the election of seeker to the liberties of the election of seeker to the liberties.

their regists, and their religion."

The new Tory Ministry in England had been twice defeated—once in the important matter of the election of speaker to the House of Commons; but evinced no intention to resign. In the first instance, the majority was ten, in the second, seven. In a vote on the mail tax, they were sustained by a majority of 158. Mr. Abercrombie is Speaker.

House of Lords, March D.—Lord Brougham wished to ask some question of the noble duke opposite. He had read in the public papers of the demise of the Emperor of Austria, and he wished to know whether it was the intention of government to recommend to the successor to the Imperial Throne to take into consideration the situation of those princes and nobles who had for so many years been subjected to the Dardanelles was in the apprehension of some warlike manifestations by any of the northern courts. The Duke of Wellington said that with respect to the first question, he could only say that the news of the melancholy event to which the noble and learned lord had alfuded, had reached government only vesterday, and it was rather too much be expect for him to be able so state in so short a time what the intention of ministers might be towards his august successor. With respect to the most current of the English fleet, he had only to say that no apprehension swhatever were entertained respecting the conduct of the Northera Courts. In a short time a mobile Lord near him (Londonderry) would proceed to the court of St. Petersburgh, and he was quite sure that any thing of an unpleasant nature need not be an anticipated from that quarter.

Arraigements for a steam communication with India, by the isthmus of Suez, have been ufficially an monaced.

A British ship's crew has been unassacred in New Lordon of the Suezian post of the successor. The ball to encourage the reclining the motivation of the supplement of the work, at the present time, was at the nother and the public of the Court of St. Petersburgh, and he was quite sure that any thing of an unpleasa the English fleet, he had only to say that no appre-hensions whatever were entertained respecting the conduct of the Northern Courts. In a short time a noble Lord near him (Londonderry) would proceed to the court of St. Petersburgh, and he was quite sure that any thing of an unpleasant nature need not be anticipated from that quarter.

Arrangements for a steam communication with In-dia, by the isthmus of Suez, have been officially an-

dia, by the isthmus of Suez, have been officially announced.

A British ship's crew has been massacred in New Zealand, and an expedition has gone from Van Dieman's Land, it is supposed with orders to subdue that country.

Liverpool, March 2.—The wind having settled in the east, nearly one hundred sale of vessels, in-cluding consters, put to sea yesterday. Some of these vessels had been wind-bound for nearly a month.—Feb. 22, a violent storm wrecked many

month.—Feb. 22, a violent storm wrecked many vessels, and did much injury.

FRANCE.—The American Indemnity Bill had not been acted upon, by the Chamber of Deputies, nor do we find that the Committee had made their report.

A Paris date of February 26, remarks that they would be seen to be the committee of the c

do so in about a fortnight; which would carry it be

The Quadruple Alliance bids fair to be shortly

Government appear, at present to go in perfect unison.

tional papers.

from doing

The resolve respecting the Messachagetts Claim passed in concurrence.

A report that it is inexpedient to legislate on the several subjects of the organization of School Committees, of furnishing children attending schools with school books, and of securing the services of School Committees, were read and accepted.

Friday, April 3. Senate.—The bill to encourage by bounty the destruction of wild cats, hears and foxes, passed to be enacted.

The Senate again went into Committee of the Whole on the proposition indefinitely to pastpone the bill relating to Jail limits—after some time spent therein, the Committee rose and reported progress, and it was ordered, that the question on the motion be taken by yeas and mays, and being so taken, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows—

Yeas—Messrs, Allen, Hali, Kimball, Messinger, Slave, Vose, Austin, Hedge, Mann, Oliver, Starkwather, Waters, Catler, Jenks, Marston, Shaw, Tilinghast, Willard.—18.

Nays.—Messrs, A. Bliss, Gray, Lawrence, Robinson, Spront, Dexter, Hastings, Merrill, Russell, Toffe, Ferson, Hudson, Metcalf, Shattuck, Williams.—15.

Mr. Hall stated to the Baard, that he had vated yond the date to which our present advices extend. The members of the Committee had called for additional papers.

A debate of some interest took place in the French Chamber of Peers, February 23d, on the Slavery question. The Duke of Broglie expressed himself warmly in favor of emacipation, and of the success of the English system. This M. de Rigny was far from delicit.

Toulon, Feb. 24.—We are assured that instruc-tions have been sent to the commander of the Bellona frigate, which has just left our port for Mahon, to re--15. Mr. Hall stated to the Board, that he had voted for the acceptance of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the jail limits bill, under a misapprenain there, in order to keep in observation the Amerherion of the question, and requested have to chalge his rore, which was greated.

HOYE. —Mr. Kinnicutt, of Worcester, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the House refesican squadron which is to rendezvous in that port. On the same account, orders have been issued for

several maritime armuments to be held in readiness to act, until the issue shall be known of the pending discussions between France and the United States. ed to pass the resolves concerning measures for the aboliton of War, and said motion was laid on the Paris, Murch 3.—There are terrible accounts in the Moniteur of the consequences of the gale on the frican coast. table.

The bill to increase the salary of the Atterney

The bill to increase the salary of the Atterney General was indefinitely postponed.

[17] In the afternoon, the bill relating to the TRAFFIC IN DISTILLED STRIFFS was taken up, and delated at considerable length;—an amandment offered by Mr. Loring, of Hingham, was rejected; and thee, on motion of Mr. Wheelock, of Warwick, the bill was indefinitely postponed—128 to 101.

The will to prevent the introduction of foreign papers into this Commonwealth, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Blake of Boston, referred to the Committee in the Revised Statutes. Sent up for concurrence. African coast.

AUSTRIA. Death of the Emperor.—The Moniter of March 7th contains a telegraphic despatch from the French Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, stating that the Emperor of Austria died suddenly at one o'clock in the morning of the 3d inst. He was in his 67th year, and had been Emperor, first of Germany and then of Austria, since 1804. He is succeeded by his son Ferdinand, now 42 years of age. This event, it is probable, will cause a great change in the fature policy of the empire, as the present emperor is said to

policy of the empire, as the present emperor is said to entertain a strong dislike against Prince Metternich.

The resolves in favor of Officers and Soldiers of the oldionary War were amended, passed, and sent

London, March 11.—It is reported that the Em-peror of Austria has given a virtual pedge of his inten-tion to pursue the same course of politics which had been chalked out under the Administration of the

Revolutionary War were amended, passed, and sen-up for soncarrence.

Saturday, April 4. SENATE.—Mr. Dexter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, on an order of the 13th ult. reported a bill relating to the real estate of married women, which was read, and made the order of the day for Monday.

House. Bills passed to be enacted;—Concern-ionally service of civil process in certain cases—in ate Emperor, by confirming the appointments of Metternich and of the leading ministerial and diplomatic functionaries.

Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, called Ferdinand "a person almost without ordinary facul-

ing the service of civil process in certain cases—in addition to an act providing further remedies for SPAIN.—There are various accounts of the defeat of the Carlists, in actions of little importance, and of the discovery and defeat of Carlist conspiracies.

London, Fcb. 23d.—From three various sources Landlords and Tena American Insurance Company.
On motion of Mr. Whitney of Deerfield, the bill to London, Feb. 23d.—From three various sources of information, we learn that Austria, Russia and Prussia have at last resolved upon the pacification of Spain—and that the representatives of these powers have already received instructions to communicate with the Duke of Wellington on the subject, as nothing can be done without the concurrence of this country.

on motion of Mr. Whitney of the income of the vide for the distribution of the income of the carehasetts School Fund was taken up, amended, Massachusetts School Fund was taken up, amended, passed to be engrossed, and sent up for concurrence. The resolve making an appropriation for the survey of Boston harbor, passed in concurrence.

Mr. Loring, of Hingham, submitted an order, referring the subject of the License Law to the Committee on the Revised Statutes, which was laid on the table.

Monday, April 6. SENATE.—The bill to en-

dissolved—at least as far as the share of England is concerned. The blockade of Bilbon, Corunna, and other parts of Biscay and Galicia, lately declared by courage the reeling and throwing of Silk was taken

coirage the reeling and throwing of Silk was taken up, passed to be engrossed, and sent down for concurrance way by the British Government.

Londom Age—(Tory Paper.)

Pontugal. Lisbon, Feb. 23.— The change of Ministry which has been in contemplation for some time has at length taken place. The Duke of Palmella has accepted the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Bishop of Coimbra has been raised to the peerage, and, in consequence, his resigned the Home Department, which has been given to Freign—the latter has been, as you know, Minister of Marine; and Court. Wills Pack has been enginted to the peerage. Affairs; the Bishop of Coimbra has been raised to the peerage, and, in consequence, has resigned the Home Department, which has been given to Freire—the latter has been, as you know, Minister of Marine; and Count Villa Real has been appointed to the office thus left vacant.

We are here perfectly quiet. The Cortes and the Gavernment appears at present to go in perfect union.

married women, taken for public uses, passed to be engrossed.

The bill for the further regulation of the erection of

wooden buildings in Boston, passed to be engrossed, with amendments. Sent down for concurrence.

House.—On motion of Mr. Davis of Townsend, Government appear, at present to go in perfect unison.

DENMARK. Copenhagen, Fcb. 28th.—I hasten to inform you that the address I spoke of, signed by near 600 individuals, most of them persons of high standing in the esteem of their fellow citizens, has been—not carried up by a depotation, but—smuggled by a back door into the palace of the King. His Majesty has been pleased, through its medium, to reply to the potition of his subjects in the terms following— House.—On motion of Mr. Davis of Townsend, t was ordered, that the Committee on the Revised Statutes be directed to inquire into the expediency of striking out all Latin and Greek words from the Re-rised Statutes, and inserting English words in lib-thereof. Sent up for concurrence. [In the Senate, the order was taken up, read, and rejected.]

The resolve for enlarging the State Lunatic Hospi-al possed in concurrence.

that the insurrection in Albania was at an end. The | ing the use of Porkin's stereotype steel plates in cer-

that the insurrectisn in Albania was at an end. The troops were returning.

Landon March 10.—Our fleet has suddenly been recalled from Malta to resume its station off the north of the Dardancelies, in consequence of fresh disturbances at Constantinople, fomented by Russia, A. Aussian fleet is reported to have sailed through its tarbances at Constantinople, fomented by Russia, A. Aussian fleet is reported to have sailed through its table of the English and the sail of January, and has just arms of Hoston—in further addition to an act to incurporate the Nanafacturers' Malazandia on the 23d of January, and has just arms of Hoston—in further addition to an act to incurporate the Manufacturers' Malazandia on the 23d of January, and has just arms of Hoston—in further addition to an act to incurporate the Manufacturers' Malazandia on the 23d of January, and has just arms the Public Landing Places in Milton—to exhibit the Tanaton Branch Raft road Corporatesia—hish the Tanaton Branch Raft road Corporatesia—in further addition to an act directing the method for laying out highways—providing for the scaling by scales and highways—providing for the scaling was sealed and highways—providing for the scaling in addition to an act directing the method for laying out highways—providing for the scaling of the scaling of Landon. On the 28th of January, the squadron of Josias Roseley had been several days.

The Admirs I at Malta has sent notice of these movements to Landon. On the 28th of January, the squadron of Josias Roseley had been several days.

The Admirs I at Malta has sent notice of the English—a proton the subject of the English squadron is attributed to a pronoise made by Russia to the Portice.

MASSACHUNETTS LEGISLATURE.

ME Clark of Pattsfield, mosed a reconsideration of a third edition of that work, at the present time, and the proton of the state of

and that when Mr. Sparks volunteered a prelude to the harmony of the meeting, all seemed to feel that debate was unnecessary; that public opinion had at length demanded morality in legislation; and that the cup of bitterness—filled with the tears of the widows, and orphans of rained gamblers—had already over-flown.

It may be necessary to static that the owners or

It may be necessary to state that the owners or immediate occupants of the houses wherein gambling tables or banking games are detected, are liable to the penalties infleted by the law; provided they are or could be aware of their being kept in their houses. The penalty is a fine of from 1 to 5 thousand dollars for the first offence; and from 5 to 10 lor the second—with an additional favor of being confined in the penitentiary from 1 to 5 years, at the discretion of the judge.

Defence of New Orleans.—The steamboat Henry Ci by passed down the river, apposite Natchez, or the 5th ult. with 50 tons of cannon balls, bound to New Orleans. A hundred tons of cannon have beer ordered from the Pittsburgh foundry for the same post-at least so says the Natchez Courier.

Turning —Mr. Amos Morse, of Rahway, has turned all the ardent spirit of his distillery out of doors; he has turned his still-house into a turning shop; he has turned his distillers advilt; and will henceforth turn his attention to a different line of business. We trust his example will have a powerful influence in turning others from the errors of their ways.

[Com. Adv.]

Muence in Turning others than the ways.

[Com. Adv. Death of a Family.—The last Arkansas Gazette notices the death of an entire family, consisting of six adult persons, in the short space of nine days. They resided in Crawford county, and bore the name of Ilixon. The father and mother, three brothers and a sister died. The aisease was the Influenza, or Cold Plance, as it is frequently called: Plague, as it is frequently culled:

Plague, as it is frequently called:

Recovery of Stolen Property,—Soon after the saiming of Mr. Livingston, minister to France, in the summer of 1833, his dwelling house at Red Hook was broken open, and property to the amount of \$2,900 stolen. No tidings were heard of it till a short time since, when the goods of a young man by the name of Moore, who had found it necessary to observed for malanciers, where taken on an exercise. the name of Moore, who and found it necessary to abscond, for malpractices, were taken on an execution; among which were found packed in boxes, most of the stolen property. Moore subsequently came to this city, and dashed away at Lovejoy. Hotel under the assumed name of Capt. Patterson. Finding that his tricks were discovered, and that the officers were in pursuit of him, he bent his way South, and renched Reading under the name of Chauncey Ladlow, where he was arrested and brought to this city, and thence sent off to Dutchess county prison.—N.Y. Transcript.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dismission.—The Rev. Frenches P. Howeles of Hanson was, at his request on account of ill health, released from his Pastoral connection with the Congregational Church and Society in that place, in Dec. last. The Rev. John Shaw late of Middelboro' is engaged to supply his place for one year, from about the 15th of March.

Installed, March 25, Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Danville, Vr. Rev. Davin A. Jowes, late Pastor of the Congregational Church in Charles, Lanca shire, England.

Installed, Feb. 25, Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Chelsea, Vr. Rev. Janes Buckman, late Pastor of the Congregational Church in Hinckley, Leicestershire, England.

Ordination. Ou Wednesday, 1st inst. Janes M. McDos also was ordsined Pastor of the 1st Congregational Church in Berlin, Ch.

Died in Lenox, Madison Co. N. Y. Rev. JASON ALLEN, 54

NOTICES.

The Churches composing the Esex North Conference

April 6, 1835. The Pilerim Conference of Churches will hold its next meeting in Rev. T. Houtelle's church in Plymouth, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th inst. beginning at 10 A. M. on Tuesday. The Autiliary Foreign Missiona-ry Churchest and Churchest Churchest

chool Union on Wednesday evening.

Per order of Com. of Arrangements,

Hanson, April 3, 1835.

F. P. Howland, Clerk. NORFOLK CONFERENCE.—The meeting of this Body is to be held at Cohnsect, Rev. Mr. Moores, on Tuesday May 12th. The services to commence precisely at 2 of clock, F. M. and close on Wednesday aftermon, by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and collection in aid of Densette Missians. The Delegistes chosen to represent this Body in other Conferences are the following:

To the Suffolk Conference, Rev. Messr., Gile and Phillips. To the Tounton and Vicinity, Rev. Messre. Brigham and Ward.

Vard,
To the Pilgrim Conference, Rev. Mesera, Gay, and Moore.
To the Old Colony, Rev. Mesers, Hitchnock and Cornell.
Durchester, April 5, 1835,
D. Sasyony, Seribs.

Marriages.

Marringes.

In this city, Mr. Caich C. Cowley, to Miss Hannah E. Lander—Mr. Nathan Cross Wheeler, to Mrs. Hannah Cushing—Nathaniel Le Mavin to Drusilla Ann, daughter of J. Ludlow, Esq. of Canociticut—Mr. Elementer French, to Miss Sarah B. French—Mr. Archibadi Wilson, to Miss Jane Brown Frater, both of this city—Mr. Francis Tukey, of Salent, to Miss Mary S. Gay—Mr. Elbridge G. Hovey, to Miss Susan D. Barns.

In Cambridge, Mr. Philip A. Smith, to Miss Susan Whiten,—in Dorchester, Mr. James Jeakins, of Milcon, to Miss Susan Hollrook, of D.—In Wobern, Mr. John H. Cortes of Hoston, to Miss Mary Jane Hatchinson.—In Marlbore', Mr. James H. Brewer, of Leonmaster, to Miss Hannah Peters, of Marboro.—In Charlestown, N. H. Edmand L. Cushing, Esq. of thickity, to Miss Laura E. daughter of Vryling Lovell, Esq.

MEW BOOKS.

I ISTORY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC INQUISI.

THON, compiled from various authors, with an introduction by the Rev. CVIRIS MANUS, Pastor of the Centre Street Church, New York.

AN INQUIRY INTO COLONIZATION AND ANTISLAYERY SQLETIES. BY WILLIAM JAY. "Give me. ouscience, above an non-licenters, a fresh supply of Brutosi Letters, 40. For saie by WM. PEIRCE, 2 Corebill.

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JUST received and for sale by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO., 114 Washington attreet,
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One of Her Sons. One vol. 52mo. pp. 271.
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to civilization and the arts. Published under the direction
of the Landon Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Herised by the Editors of the Popular Library.
AN INQUIRY into the Character and Tendency of the
American Colomization, and Colomization, and Colomization and Colom merican Colonization, and American Anti-States. By William Jay. "Give mo the liberty atter, and to argue freely, according to we all liberty." GUIDE TO TEXAS EMIGRANTS. By David Wood

HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION, campiled from va

rious Authors. By Rev. Cyrus Mason, with engravings il-lustrating the various methods of torture exercised by the Roman Catholics, &c.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF RELIGION IN THE SOUL; Illustrated in a Course of Serious and Practical Addresses. By Philip Deddrishe, D. D. with an Introduc-tory Resay. By John Poster, Author of "Essays on De-cision of Character," &c. A new and elegant edition, 12mo. pp. 508. This day published.

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THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN, from the inva-NEW ENGLAND AND HER INSTITUTIONS, by one her Sons.

AN INQUIRY into the Character and Tendency of the merican Colonization, and American Anti-Shwery Sociemerican Colonization, and American Anti-Suvery Societies, by William Jay.

GUIDE TO TEXAS EMIGRANTS, by David Woodman

Dr. South's Sermons

DISCOURSES on various subjects and occasions, by Robert South, D. D. with a Shetch of his Lite and Character. All of these more shear the impress of their distinguished author—according to them treat on the subject of Catholicity, and particularly have activative at the present moment. For sale by WM. PERCE, No. 9 Corphill

Turner's Sacred History, Vol. 2.

T UIE Sacred History of the World, attempted to be Philosophically considered, in a Series of Letters to a Son, by Sharon Turner, F. S. A. &c.

TP Purchasers of Vol. 1. are requested to vall and comete their setts
TEXAS-Guide to Emigrants for Texas, by David Wood

JAY ON SLAVERY. An Inquiry into the character

GOODRICH'S UNITED STATES.

using it the past season, the high comion which I

EMERSON'S WATTS ON THE MIND.

WITH Original Questions and Notes, for sale by JAS.
LORING, No. 132 Washington street.
It has been recommended in Dr. Ety's Philadelphian,
Hartford Secretary, Portland Mirror and Episcopal Watchman. The Editor of the Annals, of Education for October,
thus notices Emerson's Watts on the Mind.—"One of the
best guides to self-education ever published is prayared to:
the use of schools, by an able and experienced teacher. We
need not say more. We wish; it an agrapsive circulation."

thousands who have permed and re-permed, the work, as question whether a single residence refer the disposed to impeach its justices. We agree with the great critic as morallet in thinking that "wheever has care of instructing others may be charged with deficiency in his duty, if this book is not recommended."

April 10.

THE JUVENILE MISCELLANN FOR APRIL. Edited by Mrs. 8, 3. Hair.
CONTENTS — Agriculture. Couches. The Lost Child's Evening Prayer. Questions about Common Things. Concessation. Delia's Wish. Narse Tail's Cottage. The Young Leveller. Sir Jeffery Hudson. Sabbath Worship Cold and Hest. Fable For Paul Fuders. Carls. Les Maximes. The Man and his Cont. The Editor's Table Hustrafield with three Engagings. Thes day published by Hustrated with three Engravings. Pus day published to R. BROADERS, at the Periodical Deput, 127 Washing an street, (Up Stairs.)

April 10

YOUTH'S COMPANION,

Published Weskiy, at the Office of the Honton Reconder.

Price One Dulina a year—Siz Copies for Five Dulina.

(SONTENTS OF NO. 40.—Flying and Sesimming, (with

a Flicture.) The Fleasure Host. Stories for little

Eithidren, No. B. Acceptage of Weshington. The Liftle

German Girl. The Walts of Weshington. The Punctual Scholar. A Bow tool settlement Prac.

Tempto.

con Not Resisted. The Rat and the Oyster.

Convents of No. 41.—The Rein Deer, (with a Picture. Three Days, a Tule. Letter from Mr. Hrewer. The Way ward Son. Shaing on the Book. To Sahbath School Children. Don't forget the poor Greeks. Donger or Weatth. The Stepmenter. Uncertainty of Life. No Hunger in Heaven. A Perservering Roy. Effect of Music on a Wolf. The Eye that rains us.

Wolf. The Eye that ruins us.

CONTENTS OF NO. 42.—The Canal and the Bromedary,
(with a Picture.) Little Abgell's Birth Day. Story of a
Wren and his Family. The Afficted Man. "Doe't be
afraid to be Laughed at." But he is a Gentleman. Recollections of a Mother. Female Exposure to Temptation
The Shoes. The Files and the Spider. Amiable teatt in
the Negro-Churstier. The Little Irish Girl. Agril 10.

A Schoolmaster Wanted.

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O NE who is well questified to instruct in the various branches of English Education and the Latin and Greek Languages and wishes to make instructing a permanent proposent. It is an eligible opening, from which a good hadroner has recently retired, who has been tap permanent teacher for more than 20 years. Apply to Jossan Harrista, Janua R. Gorr, or Jone Fronzang. Gloucester, Sandy Bay, April 10, 1835. 2m*

POETRY.

From the New-York Mirror BIRTHDAY VERSES-TO MY MOTHER

BY N. P. WILLIS. ly birthday! Oh beloved mother! My heart is with thee o'er the seas I did not think to count another Before I wept upon thy knees-Before this scroll of absent years Was blotted with thy streaming tears My own I do not care to check-

I weep-albeit here alone-As it I hung upon thy neck, As if thy lips were on my own-As if this full, and heart of mine Were besting closely upon thine. Four weary years! how looks she now What light is in those tender eyes? What trace of time has touch'd the brow

Whose look is borrowed of the skies That listen to her nightly prayer? How is sho changed since he was there Who sleeps upon her heart alway— Whose name upon her lips is worn, For whom the night seems made to pray, For whom she wakes to pray at morn,

Whose sight is dim-whose heart-strings stir-Who weeps these tears-to think of her I know not if my mother's eyes Would find me changed in slighter things I've wandered beneath many skies, And tasted many bitter springs, And many leaves, once fair and gay

From youth's full flower have dropp'd away From youth's full flower have dropp'd away—
But, as these looser leaves depart,
The lessen'd flower gets near the core,
And when deserted quite, the heart
Takes closer what was dear of yore,
And leans to those who loved it first,
The sunshine and the dew by which its bud was nurst.

The sunshine and the dew by which its but Dear mother! does thou love me yet?

Am I remember'd in my home?

When those I love for joy are met, Does seme one wish that I would come Thou dost! I am beloved of thee—But as the schoolboy numbers o'er Night after night the Pleiades, And finds the stars he found before; A turns the maiden of the token;

As turns the maiden oft her token ; As counts the miser oft his gold ; So, till life's " silver cord is broken, Would I of thy dear love be told-My heart is full-mine eyes are wet-

Dear mother! dost thou love thy long-lost wand Oh when the hour to meet again Creeps on—and, speeding o'er the sea, My heart takes up its lengthen'd chain, And, link by link, draws pearer thee-

And, tink by tink, draws nearer three-when land is halled, and, from the shore Comes off the blessed breath of home, With fragrance from my mother's door Of thowers forgotten when I come— When port is gain'd, and, slowly now, The old familiar paths are past, And entering, unconscious how,

I gaze upon thy face at last, And run to thee, all faint and weak-And feel thy tears upon my cheek-And feel thy tears upon my cheek—
Oh, if my heart break not with joy,
The light of heaven will fairer seem,
And I shail grow once more a boy,
And mother! 'twill be like a dream
That we were parted thus for years.

And, once that we have dried our tears. How will the days seem long and bright To meet thee always with the morn,

For the Boston Recorder EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

OBERLIN INSTITUTE.

Mr. Editor,—Has it never struck you that MR. F.DITOR,—Has it never struck you that there must be some mistake, in the numerous accounts published in your part of the country, respecting the ignorance and the moral destitution of the West? Enumerate, if you can, the chartered collegiate institutions and higher seminaries in the single state of Ohio, " at the last accounts." I can think of no less than twelve, at this moment, and I am dentiful.

take into their heads that it would be a noble exploit of benevolence, to establish an institution for the civilization and enlightenment of the natives. They deem it a matter of course, the matter of course, the matter of course, the matter of course, the civilization and enlightenment of the natives will come and be educated, if the natives will come and the natives will come and the natives will come and be educated, if the natives will come and the natives will come and be educated, if the natives will come and the natives will deserve special tatront-matter but the estimated expense of the scientific and manual lague. But it will need the experience of many years to authorize the conclusion that, all things considered, they have any fair claim to superiority. It is but a few months since the native will deserve special tatront-matter expense of the scientific and manual lague. But it will need the experience of many years to authorize the conclusion that, all things considered, they have any fair claim to superiority. It is but a few months since the native will deserve special tatront-matter of the civilization.

he is interested.

It appears from a circular published by Mr.
Shipherd, the agent of Oherlin Institute, in March, 1834, that the Institute was founded within one year previous to that time. The Western Reserve college had then been in successful operation as a college more than six years, and had graduated three classes. The question is; whether a new institution, like that of Oherlin, was needed on the Reserve, within the distance of fifty miles from the established institution?

The extent of the Reserve is about the same The extent of the Reserve is about the same with that of the state of Connecticut. Its population is a little larger than one third part of the population of that state. Western Reserve college is central and easy of access. It it had the means, it is evident that it would be amply sufficient for the whole region. Those who would call upon the public to endow another collegiate institution in the vicinity, must show that there are irremediable defects in the existing institution, on account of which it ought not that there are irremediable defects in the exist-ing institution, on account of which it ought not to be patronized. The father, solicitor, and agent of the Oberlin Institute has issued a circu-lar, and published letters in the Ohio Observer, explanatory of the objects and plan of that in-stitution. The defects in other institutions, which he seems to think he has remedied, and in regard to which he claims the pre-eminence, are the following:

in regard to which he claims the product of the man-are the following:

1. Other colleges have not adopted "the man-ual labor system." Mr. Shipherd tells us, that he "labored to induce the managers of existing institutions to incorporate with them the manual labor system, but in vain, or only with partial success." Now it is new to me that our westsuccess." Now it is new to me that our western seminaries, recently endowed, are unwilling
to require the student to spend a portion of each
day in some kind of manual labor. So far as
my knowledge extends, manual labor, as a part
of college discipline, is rather popular than otherwise,—more popular, I fear, than thorough
education. It is required by the laws of Western Reserve college. It appears from the catalogue of that college recently published, that the
average earnings for the year by manual labor
of the beneficiaries of the American Education
Society, have been \$46,44.

Society, have been \$46,44.

But "the manual labor" system of Mr. S. may be peculiar. I am informed by a valuable agent of the Education Society, that he once gave an address on the subject of his agency in the vicinity of Oberlin, and that among other reasons for giving aid to indigent young men in their preparation for the ministry, he spoke of the impossibility of self-support, as a general thing. This was regarded, by the general thing. This was regarded, by the friends of the Oberlin Institute, as an attack on friends of the Oberlin Institute, as an attack of the manual labor system of that institution, al-though no allusion to that system was made or intended. It seems from this fact, as well as from others which might be mentioned, that the projectors of the Oberlin Institute do consider it a feasible thing, for indigent students to support themselves in college, without that foreign aid which most of them now receive. In other words, Oberlin Institute will demonstrate that education societies are useless, and if useless, then pernicious.

The Christian public, at this late day, will The Christian public, at this late day, will not consider the charity of Education Societies as a bounty on idleness, unless it is made clearly to appear, that the student may spend the time which must be devoted to manual labor in order to earn a support, and still acquire the same thorough education as he may under the present system. Enlightened philanthropists will not, of course, patronize any scheme of education, which shall cut short the period of collegiate study. And they will not see the wide distinction between that scheme which shall require a portion of each day, throughout the collegiate course, that might profitably be devoted to study, to be employed in manual labor, and another scheme, which is should require a part of the course to be exclusively employed in this manuer. It will be but a poor account for a pious young man to give welve, at this moment; and I am doubtful twelve, at this moment; and I am doubtful twelve, at this moment; and I am doubtful to the church, that he has earned the means of paying for his education, if, in the mean time, proportion to the literary and professional the has neglected to secure the education for schools, we are certainly a scientific and learnwhether several have not escaped my recollection. If the educated and the literati are in due proportion to the literary and professional scholos, we are certainly a scientific and learning the people.

And yet our begging agents swarm at the estate of gradient of the west, as make your hearts ache with pity. "We are destitute of intellectual and religious sprivileges, and we are not ealightened and religious privileges, and we are not ealightened and religious on the west, as the proposition, variously stated and literation, who is qualified by intended and religious on the west of the waits and do more than twice as much as the proposition, variously stated and literation and construction, who is qualified by intended and religious of the waits, and though he has week the proposition, variously stated and literation, who is qualified by intended and more than twice as much as the proposition, variously stated and illustrated, which they endeavor to maintain, and by which they endeavor to maintain, and by which they endeavor to maintain, and by which they endeavor to the men of the east, as the only persons who can appreciate literary privileges, and entreat them to pity our stupidity grant them, we resort to the men of the east, as the only persons who can appreciate literary privileges, and entreat them to pity our stupidity grant them, we resort to the most of the east as the only persons who can appreciate literary professor-ships;"—this is a carrying to students, and though the has well-and the professor ships; the proposition, variously stated and illustrated, which they endeavor to maintain, and by which they endeavor to maintain, and by which they endeavor to maintain, and by which they endeavor to the east of the professor ships; the proposition, variously stated and illustrated which they are the professor ships; the proposition, and the profes

scheme. If it were not for the known honesty and the buildings, books, and teachers, are placed in their midst. And if there should be this general avidity for instruction, their college, and a great many others, may be supported. Besides, the institutions already endowed do not perfectly suit with their "notions." Under these impressions, with little if any of the wisdom to be derived from an acquaintance with the plan and the experience of established literary institutions, they sit down in the woods of Ohio and form their scheme. They then petition the legislature for a charter of incorporation. The people in the midst of whom the new institution is to be located do not remonstrate against the movement, either because they do not see its bearing on themselves, or, most probably, because they do not hear a whisper of it till after the charter has been obtained. And they obtain their object from the legislature, as readily as certain adventurers once obtained patents from the sovereigns of England, granting them similar privileges among the Indians in this new world.

Hence we have numerous institutions, that we call colleges and universities, which are fearly platformed to the considered as a beneficiary of the limitian considered as the beneficiary of Andower Theological Seminary. from the sovereigns of England, graning mension in this new world.

Hence we have numerous institutions, that we call colleges and universities, which are fee-bly patronized by the people of the state. If they must all be supported, they must all be supported. The first the present institutions are the state of the supported and institutions are the state of the supported and they must all be supported and for the benefit of all country itself, or from the deficiency of existing of such language as the following, itself, or from the deficiency of existing of such language and the supported and first the present institutions are that we want, and the supported and form the supported

funds at the east, for the establishment of a new college on the Western Reserve. Perhaps he will state all the facts which will enable you to judge of our wants. But the best man in the world, with the best intentions, may not give a perfectly impartial statement, in a case where he is interested. I understand that an agent is now soliciting | sort of beneficiary. We should have fewer ed-

out of the founders of colleges! "Cast thy bread upon the waters."
In these respects Oberlin Institute professes to have improved upon other colleges.
Besides the collegiate department, it embraces an Infant School, a Common School, a Preparatory Department, a Teacher's Seminary, a Ladies' Seminary and a Theological Seminary! It does not embrace so many distinct institutions,—which indeed would be better than to have them united in one.—but it aims to see

inary! It does not embrace so many distinct institutions,—which indeed would be better than to have them united in one,—but it aims to accomplish the seyeral objects of these institutions. The whole number of Students of the various kinds, as we learn from the New York Evangelist, is about one hundred. Of this number, not far from twelve, as I am informed, design to pursue a liberal course of study.

There is a Theological department connected with Western Reserve College. Indeed, the College itself originated in the want of an educated ministry, which, I am told, was the case with Yale College, and which accounts for the connection of a Theological Department with that College. The friends of this College cannot consent that this Department shall be abandoned. They have alreay pledged \$24,000 towards its support; and a Professor of Biblical Literature has been elected, and is now laboring in his appropriate sphere. Professors of Theology and Sacred Rhetoric will be setsonably appointed.

The friends of western education at the cast

bly appointed.

The friends of western education at the east bly appointed.

The friends of western education at the east can judge whether such an institution as the Oberlin Institute, in the vicinity of another, which differs from it, mainly, in making the manual labor system subordinale to the high ends of education, and in confining itself to fewer and more definite objects, ought to be patronized. For my own part, I confess I am interested in the success of Western Reserve College, in common with numerous subscribers to its funds in all parts of the Reserve; and I am unwilling that it should be injured by the establishment of a new institution, like that of Oberlin, in its neighborhood. We want fewer Colleges at the West, and we want Colleges in reality, and not in name. Philanthropic men at the east will promote our true interests, if they will bestow an ample patronage upon a few deserving institutions, instead of dividing their benevolent contributions among a great many lesser Seminaries, which can receive from the public only a beggarly support.

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOLS.

The New York Observer of the 21st March, contains a sketch of an address, delivered at a recent meeting in New York, by the Rev. Dr. Blythe, President of South Hanover College in Indiana. The meeting appears to have been called for the purpose of aiding him in obtaining funds for the institution over which he presides.

The venerable President, among other reasons urged by him in favor of that college, re-marks; "this is a manual labor institution throughout. Nothing need be said to this audience about the nature of such schools; suffice it to say that their doors are thrown open to the sons of the poor. It is well known that here to fore our colleges have, to a great extent, leen closed against any except those who were the sons of the rich."

This, statement, respecting the colleges fow in operation in this country, appears to meer-roneous, and calculated, though doubtless unintentionally, to injure their standing in public estimation. That it has always been ensise for a man of some property to educate his children, whether in colleges or at free schools, that for one wholly destitute of means, and that this is likely to continue to be the case, even shen the College of South Hanover shall be endewed, we are not disposed to deny. It is one of the best rewards of industry and economy, that they enable those who practice them, be train up their children better, in every respect, than can be done by the idle and profligate. But, under all the disadvantages of poverty, a large portion of the students of most of the iorthern and eastern colleges, and many also in those of the south, belong to families which are either absolutely poor, or which are either absolutely poor, or which are either down proverted by poverty from obtaining an education in the colleges of New England.

Mr. D. was an intimate friend of this writer, and finished his preparatory studies at he same school. We entered college at the same time, but Mr. D. entered an advanced class. After going through with the usual forms of admission, he came to my room and told me that he was admitted, and had paid the usual fees, adding, "and now I have not a dollar in the world, and there is no person on whom I rely This, statement, respecting the colleges row

considered, they have any fair claim to superperiority. It is but a lew months since the writer was conversing with a professor of a manual labor institution, who frankly confessed, that he had but little confidence in the principle of these institutions, but as many thought highly of it, he thought it good policy to try it. The tendency to rusteity of manners in many of our old colleges and theological institutions, on account of the sudden transition of many of their immates from the plough and the shop to the recitation and lecture rosm, has been often remarked, as no inconsiderable draw-back from the advantages of educating those whose early lives had been devoted to widely different pursuits. We hope that this fact will not be still more noticeable in institutions formed with those in which their early habits were acquired.

It should be remembered also, that the effect of manual labor upon intellectual improvement, its years must remain, a problem undetermined. It will be quite in season to boast of pre-e-minent advantages, when they shall have been ascertained, and "to raise a shout after getting out of the wood."

A. **

University of Maryland.—At a public commence of the sundence of the

stating that he had found good quarters; had meat three times a week, and otherwise fared sumptuously

Semi-Annual Bank Dividends of the City

Banks, payable April 6, 1835: American Bank, 3 per cent; Atlantic 3; Atlas (9 mos) 4; Boston 3 1-2; City 3; Columbian 3; Commos) 4; Boston 3 1-2; City 3; Columbian 3; Commercial 3; Coumonwealth 31-2; Eagle 3; Fulton 3; Franklin 3; Globe 3; Granite (no div); Hamilton 3; Hancock (no div); Massachusetts 2 1-2; Market 3; Merchants' 3 1-2; New-Eagland 3; North 3; Oriental 3; State 2 1-2; Suffolk 4; South 2 1-2; Tremont 3; Traders 3; Union 2 1-2; Washington 3.

How affecting for a father to be reproved by his youngest child! A reformed drunkard, a wheelwright by trade, whose cruelty to his wife and family, in consequence of drinking, had been great, observed, "There is nothing affects me so much as the observation of my little child. When I come home, it of ten says to me, 'Dad, you will not swear at my mam now, will you?' "—Preston Temp. Adv.

Obituary.

The Clergymen composing the Norfolk Association, are respectfully informed that their next meeting will be held at Rev. Mr. Phillips', North Weymouth, on Tuesday the 28th inst.

Dorchester, April 1, 1835.

3w.

The Essex South Conference of Churches will hold their annual meeting in Lyunfield, at the Meetinghouse of the Rev. Mr. Hill, on Wednesday the 15th day of April next. Meeting for Busiliness at 9 o'clock A. M. Public Religious Exercises at 10 o'clock. Jan. F. McEwan, Ciera. March 25, 1835.

A CARD.

Mrs. Nascy P. Valle, late of Brimfield, now of Portland, Me. desires through your paper to express her grateful acknowledgments to those Ladies in Brimfield, Ms. who presented her with Twendy Dollars, to constitute her a life member of the American Tract Society. May the Lord bies them abundantly for these, and other expressions of personal attachment, and of hencyolence to the cause of Christ.

Partland, March 31, 1835.

SOUTH READING ACADEMY.

TWIE SUBJECT REGARDING ACADEMY.

TWIE Summer Term of the Female Department will commence on Monday, April 20, and continue it weeks. Mis. LUCALA, T. VALE, will continue the services in this department, assisted by Miss Exymer J. Concur. Tuttion in English \$4.90 per quarter of 14 weeks. One dollar will be added for instruction in French, Drawing and Painting. Instruction will be given to any who may wish it in Latin and Greek. Board and washing, with pleasant seconomodistions are provided, from \$1.50 to 1.75 per week. All communications for inquiry or admission, will restrict proposal attacks. South Reading, April 3, 1235.

NCHOOL FOR BOYS.

N. R. P. ADAMS, Instructor, No. 46 Washington St., (Up Stairs), Boston. Young Gentlemen can here be fitted for College or Business, and particular attention will be paid to their Manners and Morals. No extra charge made for instruction in French. Quanters commencing on the first Monday of January, April, July and October. Vacations and Holidays the same as appointed by the School Committee for the Public Schools of the City. Further particulars made known on application at the School Room, or at the Residence of the Instructor, No. 6 Howard street.

South Berwick Female Seminary.

TallE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on the 4th Wednesday in April, and embrace we quarters of twelve weaks each, searcied by about one week. It is expected that each pupil will enter for the whole term. Tuition 81,00,0, to be paid in advance. The Trustees are happy to state that Miss A. Cornax will continue to take charge of the Seminary, sided by competen assistants.

In behalf of the Trustees.

JOHN P. LORD, Secretary.

South Berwick, April 3, 1835.

PEMBROKE ACADEMY.

ceive that patronage which his taleaus, fidelity and experience so eminently deserve.

EDW ADM HITCHICOCK,

Amherst College, Feb. 27, 1935. E. S. SSELL.

Circulars containing more particular information may be had at Mr. Pierce's Bonkstore, No. 9 Curshill, or by addressing the subscriber at Amherst.

March 27.

R. B. HUBBARD.

Pittsfield Seminary for Young Ladies.

Pittsfield Seminary for Young Ladies.

THE Summer Session of this Boarding School will commerce on Monday the 18th May, to continue twenty-two weeks. Forty pupils are received into the Insuly, and it is the intention of the Principals, that there shall never be wanting that friendly intercourse, religious insurraction, kind attention, and watchful care, so justly deemed important for daughter removed from the parental roof. Montaly reports certifying the proficiency, punctuality and general deportment of the pupils, are sent to Farents or Guardians.

Mr. Andrews is employed in the Department of Music, Sen. Martino, a Netholium, in teaching Italian and Painting, and Music. 22 weeks. Application for Circumstation of the regulations, terms, etc., sic. or for edmission, should be made to Ms. DODG, Principal.

DORCHESTER ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of the Male Department of this Institution, will commence on the second Tneeday it April, under the immediate care and instruction of the Rev Mr. Couch. The delightful location of this Academy, it present internal sizes and regulations, and ether advantages, render is a very desirable situation for the elecation of the control of the country of the

John Codman,
Johns Prenninan,
Henry Hill,
Thomas Tremlett,
Joseph Lesse,
Dorchester, March 20, 1465. 4w.

DORCHESTER ACADEMY.

MHE Female Department of the Dorchester Acad under the care and direction of Miss L. G. Passan Sistems, will be open for the reception of pupithe first Townsy in April 1900, gr A Prospectus of the Academy may be had at the Reorder Office.

Abbot Female Seminary, Andover. Abbot Female Seminary, Andover.

THE Spring Term of the Abbot Female Academy, will commence on Threadag April 18th, under the charge of Mr. S. G. Brows, a graduate of Dartmouth College, aid-dby experienced assistants. No change in the former plan of the School, will be made at present. The tuition, as heretofore, will be \$5.00 per term of eleven weeks, for those who attend to English branches merely, with \$1.00 additional for every selfitional language. Variations from these charges, in the cases of very young scholars, will be made at the discretion of the Principal. From the experience and qualifications of Mr. Brown, the Trustees cordinity recommend the Institution to the patronage of the public, as one where every requisite attention will be poil to the literary, moral, and religious improvement of the publis.

Amora, Feb. 20, 1835. (*)

DIED, at Greenfield, N. H. Feb. 14th, Dea. John Holl, aged 70. Also, March 14th, his brother, Dea. Joshua Holl, aged 77.

By these dispensations of Divine Providence have two fraternal families been called to sustain the loss of worthy and affectionate husbands and parents, the community of valuable citizens, and the Evangelical Church in this place of her two eldest deacons.

These brothers were natives of Andover, Mass. They came to this place among its earliest settlers, about 50 years since, and here took up their permanent residence. For more than 40 years they have been members of the church, and from the commonement of their Christian course, they have demonstrated in a practical manner, the truth that persevering industry in secular affairs need not militate against a life of firm and decided piety.

In the lives of these men, were long exemplified the virtues which adorn the Christian in the domestic, social and more public spheres. And in their deaths were evinced the resignation and peace with which the steadfast believer in Jesus can die. By a numerature state of surviving relatives and friends, will their memories long be affectionately and gratefully cherence of Churches, will be at Rev. Mr. Malthy's defendence of the Taunton and Ficinity and control of the Christian in the domestic, social and more public spheres. And in their deaths were evinced the resignation and peace with which the steadfast believer in Jesus can die. By a numerature structure of the secondary of the Principal, Frontessor E. A. ANDREWS, has been, for five the virtues which adorn the Christian in the domestic, social and more public spheres. And in their deaths the structure of the secondary of the publication of the properties of the publication of the publication of the principal trades of the publication of the public

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution have the estisfaction to amounce to the public, that they have engaged the Rev. John Stroms and Mrs. Melascia B. Syoms, to superintend the Academy as Principals. It is understood by the superintend the Academy as Principals. It is understood by the School, assisted by such other Teachers are designed at the School, assisted by such other Teachers are designed at the School, assisted by such other Teachers are the superintended of the Seminary may require. From the character and high reportation which they possess, the Trustres have entire confidence in saying, that they believe the School will be every way worthy of public patronage.

There will be Taree Terms during the year. The First, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Storrs, will commence on the First Wednesday of May, and continue 15 weeks. The School will be divided into Two Departments.

Entrance Fee.

Buttance Fee,
Tuition for the Junior Department,
do, Senior Department,
do, Music on Spanish,
do, Department,
do, Music on Pranoforte,
do, Music on Pranoforte,
By order of Trostees,
By order of Trostees,
G(6w.*)
March 1a.

Six Months in a Convent,

Six Months in a Convent,

OR The Narraive of Releasen Thereas Read, who was under the Influence of the Roman Catholics about two years, and an Inmare of the Roman Catholics about two years, and an Inmare of the Months of the Renedict, Charlestown, Mass. nearly dis Months of the Committee of Publication.

ET This work has had the most supprecedented sale; ten thousand copies having been sold the first week of its publication. It is streety-ped, and upwards of thirty hands are constantly employed, night and day, in the manufacture of the work, so that orders from the South and West will be answered next week. RUSSELL, ODIORNE & CO.

March 27.

Jay on Slavery.

AN Inquiry into the Unaracter and Tendency of the American Colonization Society and American Anti-Slavery Society, by Wm. Jay.

EDGEWORTH ON PRACTICAL EDUCATION. Practical Education, by Maria Edgeworth, and by Richard Lovell Edgeworth, F. R. S. and M. R. I. A. Complete in one volume. Just published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

History of the Roman Catholic Inquisition, THIS day published by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO., 114 Washington street, t vol. 12mo, with numerous engravings, illustrative of the various methods of torture, etc. exercised by that Institution.

April 5.

NEW BOOKS,

JUST received by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO., 114
Washington street,
NO FICTION: A Narrative, founded on recent and interesting facts. By the Rev. Andrew Reed, D. D. From the Eighth English Edition. In one vol. 1200. pp. 532
PRACTICAL EDUCATION. By Maria Edgeworth. Author of "Letters for Literary Ladies," Ac. and by Richard Lovell Edgeworth, F. R. S. and M. R. I. A. Complete in one volomic.

Emerson's New Primer.

If Progressive Primer and Fourth Class Reader; a first book for children, to be used introductory to the man Spelling Book and Third Class Reader, by B. D. soon.

This little Primer is got up in the most attractive of any similar work in the most attractive of any similar work in the market. The Exercises of any similar work in the most activative of the most up to most, the unseed of the work of the most activative of the work of the Emerson.

3.7 This little Primer is got up in the most attractive style of any similar work in the inarket. The Exercises have been made up from the simplest elements of which such exercises could be found, the subsequent lessons grad-

ally salven.

If the called to encounter green, and the learners in the called to encounter green and School Committees are invited to examine the work. This day published by RUSSELL, ODIONNE a April 3.

CO.

NEW ENGLAND AND HER INSTITUTIONS. By One of her Sens.

CO.

ONE STEATH Farmer, Ecclesiastical Organization, the Church, the Revival, Slavery, the Insurrection, Thanksgiving, College Life, Travelling, the Travellers' Home, the Irishman in New England. Conclusion.

DMESTICATED ANIMALS, considered with reference to Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of the London Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge aday revised by the Editors of the Popular Library, Just published and for sale by M.B. PERRE, 3 Cornshili, April 6, post of the Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of the London Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the raile by M.B. PERRE, 3 Cornshili, April 6, post of the Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of the Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of the condensation of the London Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of the Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of the Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of the Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of the Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of the Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of the Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of the Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of the Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of the Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of the Civilization and the Aris—published under the direction of civilization and voniting. Also, in cases of civilization and voniting. Also, in

CONTENTS. ART. 1. On the Discrepancy between the content of the Subellian and Athanasan method of Representing the dectrine of the Trinity. 2d. Historical Sketc. of the Relations between the church and the civil government in Massachusetts. 3d. On Expository preaching and the principles which should guide us in the Exposition of Seripture. 4th. On the Adaptation of Christianity to the Moral Nature of Man. 5th. Policy of the government of the United States in relation to the Indian Tobes. 5th. On the Connection between Geology and Revielation. 7th. Critical Notices. 5th. Miscellaneous and Literary Intelligence, here indexes to Vol. 5. This day published by PFARINS, MARVIN & CO. 114 Washington street. April 1.

Connection between Geology and Revelation. 7th. Critical Notices. 8th. Miscellaneous and Literary Intelligence, Indexes to Vol. 5. This day published by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO. 114 Washington street. Agrit.

PITKIN'S STATISTICS.

ABSTATISTICAL VIEW of the Commerce of the Unital Action of America, including also an account of Banks, Samulecture and Internal Trade Expenditures of the Geograf Government in Resourced with numerous Tables, by Timothy Pitkin. Just published for Sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington attest. Agrit 3.

New-York Evangelist;

New-York Evangelist;

DUBLISHED Weekly in the City of New-York, by S. W. BENEDICT & CO., and edited by Rev. J. LEAVITT. It is devoted to Revivals of Religion, Ductrinal Discussion, practical Godlines, the great principles of Moral Reform, and religions Intelligence, teclusing very capious reports of public religious meetings. The current volume will contain about 20 Sermons, by the Rev. Mr. Finney, of New-York, on Revivals, all of which can be furnished on extra sheets to new subscribers. It will also contain as extensive report of the English Anniversaries of the ensuing Spring, mode by the Latter, and other unportant religious intelligence from Europe. The price is \$2.50 per annum, payable is advance. Persons in this city and region who what to subscribe, may hand their assuce and payments to Mr. C. C. DEAN, 25 Corabill, who is an authorized again of the page.

A LADY, experienced as Teacher in achouls for young lodies, is desirous to exchange a New England residence, for one a few degrees farther South or West, in the name capacity. Direct to this Office. Address to L. 1. 8. Feb. 19.

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J. BUMSTEAD 4 803.

March 27.

113 Washington even EVEN PROTRACTED MEETI

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PLATE GLASS, FOR WINDGRS, to.

OHN DOGGETT & CO., have received by the sac equal patterns, consisting of.

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PRESH SPRING GOODS.

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3lk, Blue birs, and do. figured of do. do. do. do. do. Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sat English and American Flauncis. Double Milled Rose Blankers.

Number Milled Rose Disasses.

Number Gless Guille.

Printed and Plan Backings, Camblets, Sank
Printed and Plan Backings. Together a
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plete assortment of Cotton Goods, from the 1
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their in the city or country, executed by failt
rienced workmen.

16.

R. PARSONS, Surgeon Deatist, No. 15, W. having obtained the aid of Mr. Nuica, a tist, from Philadelphia, gives notice this be ail Incorregatite or Mineral Techt on mark the schewhite kinds of artificial Techt on the schewhite kinds of artificial Techt with the performed in the most approved that the sixes for his professional structure have, creased. He is permitted to refer to Dr. Warners, Br. Egynological Professional Structure have, creased.

deed. He is permitted to refer to
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Country Residence for Sale HE Subscriber offers for sale his catalic Village of South Hudley. It consists House, with all the necessary out repair and he have a very sale.

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the premises. Andover, March 27, 1255.

on-and by the I

BOSTON RECORDER TERMS.—Three Dollars a year-of are and Fifty Cents in advance—Fire

Dollars in advance.

NATHANIEL WILLIS, Proj

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. IX-No. 16--- Who

RELIGIOUS.

BERKSHIRE. munication of the Rev. Mr.

u of the Boston Recorder.

There is another remark in the Br. Gaylord complains, viz. essings attendant on admissions entings, in some instances at the eared in an equal degree as it. This was s former times. This was said former times. This was so near a first, and he comes so near a set to his own church, to went to his reference, that ect to his own enterence, that is particular reference, that is particular reference, that is to now he spent concerning to now he spent concerning theories. "I must say that we have the concerns." There witnessed," &c. Is the essay then true, or is it not? ching abroad in the county, there enough and far too much that it not say particularly whether this has increased in its general integrated in its general integrated in the usual proportion where the usua

les about that. Grace was and is the same things for those a rectings, as for others, other this and converts are always to be laccording to their visible configel, let the instrumentality by week. at impairing the doctrine of onceded that converts are diar cast of character from and exhibitions of those t fell when in an awake gate of mind. If those instrucess are defective, irregular ohere be some preceding, accouwing instructions and exhibitt and counteracting character,
t to be injured by them. Such
instructions and exhibitions he
a Berkshire, and so numbers he
and it is hoped others will be,
fuences exerted upon them.
It know that those affected by
ye, have not, in some instances, have not, in some instances in be made no further than en as ready to submit to the rindiate them? Who does to have not, in some instances, as to thorough doctrinal includes be persons ready to affirm its have been preached at its different from what were othing but what used to be ards, Hopkins, West, Catlin county. But it is believed hus, whose sonses are well excluded the between good and evil, and well excluded.

w that the recent converts have, in some instances, as sweet in the day sever that the day sweet in the day sever the day sever the fault has not been primer of the day sever the day s stors, and even does what eirinfluence." An affidavit aid in one case, a greater ou be said in one case, a greater out, than he often committed. "gof Monday, Sept. 23, 1833," s, "I attended a meeting in Storage of the same ons in which they were uttern o't know why under these beave an and every minister is not cla for joy: it does seem to me t are afraid lest another sinner

are arraid lest another sinher and. Let such Christians burn and make a great tomb of the "I have heard a minister pra the clock struck twice, and
I for a single thing." In all
iside Plain, it was said, "I be
ging school was set up there of
the revival of religion." "I s
will thunder dammation upon t
Jen these villages, and make
A great many grieve the Spin
se they cannot get their minister
se't know what the ministers in
doing. Do any of you know?"
he Spirit of God is grieved wh
do not believe that God is carr
i and when they get together and
ras the ministers in this county h
t unholy alliance," "I wonder
ra upon his heel and blast the w
wan to hell."

ben is hell."

cold Greenland prayers have stop wal. I have carried on a protract a village in this vicinity, where here acknowledged the existence in a public prayer. Another min of Lord if this is the work of that thou wilt carry it on. That content is the considered that when a let it be considered that when a let it be considered that when the sexpressions, he had a griss around him, some of whose adv of his spirit, a part of them at distance, who did not feel to they might have felt had they man long here; that there were hain long here; that there were at from different churches, who le maelwas to austain him through that there were many in the as sensitive state that can well thinking one thing and other proceedings; that the Congound algorithms nd, almost universally, h another denomination (as he one,) that they could not co-ope (though the suggestion about a terly untrue;) let all these thin lered, and what must have been chexpressions, but to render so confounded? What marve bluence of such expressions. uence of such expressions, s ly lads, laden more with extra any nats, laden more with extra-be hoped, than with sins, went intercension to God against suc-ting the street of the street of the street of a daughters of the Philistines of anythers of the uncircumcised tra-